# The New-York Times.

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## WASHINGTON.

### THE POSTAL-CAR DIFFICULTY.

THE CARS NOT WITHDRAWN ON THE WILMINGTON ROAD—THE DEPARTMENT ABSOLUTELY REFUSES THE EXTRA COMPENSATION DEMANDED.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Mr. Hinckley has failed to execute his threat to withdraw the postal cars. The Post Office Department this afternoon received dispatches stating that Hinckley has decided to take no further action until Monday. Doubts are expressed by the officials as to the probability of the withdrawal of the cars by Hinckley, although they cannot understand how he can justify his course except by the withdrawal. The position of the department is unchanged. The additional compensation demanded will not be paid, as it is plainly illegal. The mails will be tendered until the cars are thrown off or the mails thrown down. If this happens the department will immediately make a contract with the Pennsylvania Central Road for the transportation of the mails between here and New-York. That company have a route but twenty-seven miles longer. The company, it is stated, will agree to convey the mails with the same dispatch as under the existing arrangement over the Wilmington Road. The people on the line of the latter road and the treasury of Mr. Hinckley's company will alone suffer by the change. If the department withdraws the through mails from Hinckley's road, the local mails only will be sent over the Wilmington Road. The compensation for the local mails is $75 per mile per annum. The compensation for the entire mails, with the present weight, is $440 per mile per annum. The Treasury Department is unwilling to subject the people of Delaware to the inconvenience incident to such a change, but the responsibility rests with Mr. Hinckley.

CONGRESSMAN PLATT.

Representative James H. Platt, of Virginia, has decided to commence a suit for criminal libel against the manager of the *Sunday Gazette* here, and to institute a civil suit for damages against Col. Thos. B. Florence, its proprietor, on account of a recent alleged libel in that newspaper. A warrant was served on Samuel A. Safford, Jr., city editor, who was arrested and to-night gave bail in $1,000 to appear before the Police Court on Monday, Col. G. B. Corkhill, of the *Chronicle*, becoming his surety.

*Dispatch to the Associated Press.*

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steamer Canandaigua arrived at Key West yesterday from Santiago de Cuba, all well on board. The Ossipee left Key West for Punta Rossa. The Gettysburg arrived at the Washington Navy-yard yesterday with the Nipsic in tow, the latter to be thoroughly repaired. There is quite an array of vessels at the navy-yard—the Dispatch, Wyoming, Nipsic, Fortune, Gettysburg, Triano, Rescue, Relief, and two or three monitors. The Fortune's crew is to be temporarily transferred to the receiving-ship Relief. The United States steamer Dispatch left for Mount Vernon this morning with Gens. Sherman and Meigs, together with other distinguished persons on board. Paymaster G. R. Martin is ordered to the Ossipee. Lieut. Richard Wainwright is detached from the Hydrographic Office and granted leave. Paymaster Henry T. Wright is detached from the Ossipee, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered home. Gunner Wm. A. Ferrier is detached from the Narraganset and ordered to duty on board the Pensacola.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day were $599,900; shipment of notes for the week, $3,207,000; shipments of fractional currency, $341,100; bonds held by the Treasurer as security for national bank circulation, $388,566,100; and for public deposits, $16,550,200; outstanding national bank circulation, $349,984,993.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Letters were forwarded to-day by the Secretary of the Washington Monument Society to all the banks in New-York City and Brooklyn, asking for contingent subscriptions toward the completion of that structure. The national banks in Connecticut, Maryland, and Virginia had previously been addressed, and have already begun to send forward their contingent contributions. Favorable responses are constantly being received from the various secret bodies, all of which take deep interest in the success of this final effort to have the monument finished by voluntary contributions of the American people, and thereby preserve its national character. What the society most want now is a general recognition of their effort in the form of prompt subscriptions. They do not ask for large contributions from any, but something from all will be gratefully received, and will render the completion of the monument a fixed fact.

### THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—Mr. Bangs, Superintendent of the railway mail service, was at the Post Office early this morning, in consultation with Postmaster Fairman. After the conference they called upon Mr. Hinckley and learned that he had consented not to withdraw the cars to-day, and that the question of their continuation should be decided at a conference to be held on Monday. Mr. Bangs is clothed with authority, in the event of the withdrawal of the cars from the Wilmington line, to enter into a limited contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for carrying the mails in postal cars from Baltimore to New-York, via Lancaster. This route is twenty-seven miles longer than that by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. Mr. Bangs and Postmaster Fairman also held an interview this morning with the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad with reference to that service, but what conclusion they arrived at is not known.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Postmaster General has received a dispatch from an agent of the Post Office Department, stating he had an interview with Mr. Hinckley, who says he will take no definite action on the Post Office car question until Monday. The controversy between Mr. Hinckley and the Postmaster General stands thus: Mr. Hinckley informs the department that if the Post Office cars continue to be used, he shall expect increased compensation. The Postmaster General replies he has no authority to give more than the rate established by law.

### THE CENTENNIAL OF CHEMISTRY.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Pa., Aug. 1.—The Centennial of Chemistry exercises were resumed at 9:30 A. M. to-day. Prof. Smith, of Kentucky, addressed the Congress on the subject of the Liebig memorial and the proposed contribution. He said that two memorials were proposed, one in Munich and one in Giessen, and he hoped the contributions would be liberal; that Americans would take prominence in the work. The subscriptions received amounted to $500, the subscribers indicating the Giessen memorial as their choice. A lengthy essay on American contributions to Chemistry was read by Prof Benj. Silliman, of New-Haven, Connecticut. The report of the Finance Committee was read and accepted. It was decided that the surplus should be devoted to procure a photographic album, also the autographs of delegates, to be presented to the descendants of Dr. John Priestley as a memorial of this centennial. The committee appointed to confer with the National Centennial Commission did not desire to report, but asked leave to increase their number. The request was granted. Resolutions of thanks to the citizens of Northumberland, for their warm reception of and bounteous hospitality to the delegates, were adopted. A motion to adjourn was humorously amended [illegible] to all present to be in attendance. The congress then adjourned.

This afternoon an excursion will be made to the summit of the Blue Hills, whence is a magnificent view of the surrounding country.

### THE INDIANS.

ATTACK ON A VILLAGE OF MARAUDERS—THEY ARE DEFEATED WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The War Department has received a report of the expedition under the command of Capt. A. E. Bates, which left Camp Brown, Wyoming Territory, July 1, for the purpose of punishing the Indians who had been committing depredations on that and the neighboring valleys. After several days marching he reached the Indian village at Owl Creek Mountains, which consisted of 112 lodges placed in a deep ravine. The Indians opened a sharp fire on the troops as they approached, but without damage, and the troops quickly drove them down through a gully where they were crowded so closely together, near the lower end, that the troops had a splendid chance at them, and counted after the fight seventeen dead bodies almost in one heap. In about twenty minutes, or half an hour at furthest, there was not an Indian in the village, excepting the dead and numbers of children who were left in the lodges. The Indians who escaped had reached the rocks above, where they opened a very telling fire on the troops, killing two men and wounding three in a very few minutes. The result of the fight was twenty-five Indians known to be killed, and, with the usual proportion of four wounded to one killed, 100 wounded. Of the killed, seventeen were counted in front of the village. The others were left, part in the village, and part on the side of the bluff. Had the Shoshones who accompanied the expedition kept quiet in the first instance, and given the commander an opportunity to reconnoitre the ground thoroughly, so as to take possession of the commanding points, or had they followed Lieut. Young, who received the orders correctly, and attempted to lead them to the attack, Capt. Bates would have been able to report the most complete victory Company B, Second Cavalry, ever achieved, for the Captain thinks not half a dozen would have escaped. But owing to the bad conduct of his Indian allies first, and cowardice afterward, he thinks the troops achieved only about half as much as was intended. To sum up the actions of these Shoshone Indians they betrayed the troops first and deserted them in the fight. Some of them, however, behaved well.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS ON THE FRONTIER.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 1.—Company I, Third Cavalry, under Lieut. King, has been ordered from Fort McPherson to join Gen. Pope's command in Kansas, and will march to Grinnell Station, on the Pacific Railroad, to protect the Kansas-Pacific Railroad, which is now menaced by roving bands of hostile Southern Indians. Capt. Wessel's command has come in to Fort Steele, after an unsuccessful pursuit of the Indians who attacked the Seminate miners, about twenty miles down the Sweetwater.

### THE PUBLIC DEBT.

OVER $1,000,000 REDUCTION DURING JULY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement:

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|---|---|
| *Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.* | |
| Bonds at six per cent | $1,213,228,050 00 |
| Bonds at five per cent | 511,025,200 00 |
| Principal | $1,724,253,250 00 |
| Interest | 26,597,380 00 |
| *Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.* | |
| Certificates of indebtedness at four per cent | $678,000 00 |
| Navy pension Fund at three per cent | 14,000,000 00 |
| Principal | $14,678,000 00 |
| Interest | 46,300 00 |
| *Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.* | |
| Principal | $2,740,830 26 |
| Interest | 220,722 99 |
| *Debt Bearing no Interest.* | |
| Old demand and legal-tender notes | $382,076,707 50 |
| Certificates of deposit | 55,955,000 00 |
| Fractional currency | 45,719,792 72 |
| Coin certificates | 33,469,000 00 |
| Principal | $517,220,500 22 |
| Unclaimed interest | 29,834 84 |
| *Total Debt.* | |
| Principal | $2,258,892,580 48 |
| Interest | 26,594,238 41 |
| Total | $2,285,786,818 89 |
| *Cash in the Treasury.* | |
| Coin | $71,113,210 99 |
| Currency | 16,913,232 87 |
| Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law | 55,955,000 00 |
| Total | $143,981,443 86 |
| *Debt Less Cash in the Treasury.* | |
| August 1, 1874 | $2,141,806,975 03 |
| July 1, 1874 | 2,143,088,241 16 |
| Decrease of debt during past month | $1,282,866 13 |
| *Bonds Issued to Pacific Railway Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.* | |
| Principal outstanding | $64,623,512 00 |
| Interest accrued and not yet paid | 323,117 56 |
| Interest paid by the United States | 24,325,396 98 |
| Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c | 5,331,289 17 |
| Balance of interest paid by the United States | 18,994,107 81 |

The total ordinary expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30 were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Civil and miscellaneous | $69,641,593 02 |
| War | 42,313,927 22 |
| Navy | 30,932,587 42 |
| Interior, Indians | 6,692,462 09 |
| Interior, Pensions | 29,038,414 66 |
| Interest on the public debt | 107,119,815 21 |
| Premium on the public debt | 1,395,073 55 |
| Total | $287,133,873 17 |

—being $3,211,372 16 less than for the previous fiscal year.

### RAILROAD LITIGATION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 1.—Attorney General Ewing and State Auditor John B. Clark left for Davenport, Iowa, to-day, to defend the State in the injunction suit instituted by the Chicago and Southwestern Railroad Company to restrain the collection of taxes, based on the recent assessment by the State Board of Equalization. Applications will also be made for injunctions by the Atlantic and Pacific, and the Missouri Pacific, and perhaps other companies, which protest against the action of the Board of Equalization. A very large amount of money is involved in these cases. The applications will be made before Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court.

### FIVE MURDERERS ORDERED FOR EXECUTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 1.—Gov. Kellogg this morning signed death-warrants ordering the execution on the 21st of August, in the Parish of Assumption, of five men who, in April last, murdered and robbed Elisha Eastwood, an old flatboatman in that parish. The names of the condemned are Anderson Perry, John Ross, Antoine Mourel, Joseph Williams, and James Robertson. One is a white man, two are so light as to pass for white, one is a mulatto, and the other a negro.

### PUGILISTIC.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 1.—A large number of sporting men have arrived here, expecting to witness the Edwards-Collier prize-fight. Efforts are being made to charter a tow-boat and steamer for an excursion to the fighting-ground, but so far they have proved unsuccessful. The fight is expected to take place on the 8th of August, if not sooner.

### MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—The Mining Stock market has been very weak for several days past. To-day's quotations are as follows: Raymond & Ely, $9 25; Crown Point, $68 50; Savage, $52; Ophir, $17 75; Gould & Curry, $17 12½; Belcher, $66; Chollar, $66 75; Hale & Norcross, $41; Consolidated Virginia, $77.

## ITALY.

### THE ROMAN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

AFFAIRS WITHIN THE VATICAN—DEATH OF M. DE MERODE.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

ROME, Tuesday, July 14, 1874.

On Sunday last the elections were held of the members of the Municipal Council of Rome, to succeed that which was broken up by the joggle between the Junta and the Mayor. The city is divided into thirteen *rioni*, or wards, and each ward sends one member. Several lists of *egregi candidati*—nearly everybody and everything is "*egregio*" in Italy, as nearly everybody and everything is "prominent" in America—were presented to the suffrages of the people. Indeed, the number of candidates did not fall so much short as might be expected, of the number of those who took the trouble to come out to vote. Forty-three hundred, in a population of 250,000, is not a very heavy poll. There is no Billy Smashpipes, with his glorious "universal suffrage," to stir up the elements in any of the wards. No such refinement as a gin cocktail on election day is yet known here. There are certainly some friends of "progress" who do not find the car moving on fast enough, who would like to give it an Irish push, but the *juste milieu* party is able to keep the wagon steady. What instruments some time or other are to whip into the people a little more political life we do not yet know. But the new Council is elected, and in the baker's dozen of which it is composed are one or two Dukes, and the young Prince, Orsini, whose family fortunes have been connected with those of Rome for the long period of eight centuries. I do not know that the fact has any political significance, that the Prince Orsini holds a high office in the household of the Pope. But the *grosse pièce*, or great gun of the Council, is Signor Sella, who was Finance Minister of Italy, and one of the most experienced men in Italian public affairs. As the city will need a great deal of money in loans, Signor Sella will probably be the engineer of such undertakings. Only one priest came forward to vote at this election; he an old man formerly holding a place in the Vatican, but turned out for his liberal opinions. The priest was received with applause by the public. A newspaper here, expressing satisfaction at the result of the election, says: "Rome may be led by a silk thread. This city, which in the time of the temporal power was governed only on condition of the exile of its best citizens, with the prisons full of those condemned for political offenses, now governs itself, and gives to the central authority no other molestation than such as soon passes, leaving no trace. Now, more than ever, it is the duty of Rome, by its good conduct, to become the example and guide for the rest of Italy."

ALL QUIET AT THE VATICAN.

We do not hear much from the Vatican just now, although we know that they are always working with quiet industry, for the attainment of their favorite ends. The Italians are sufficiently well satisfied to know that the noses of the Bishops are everywhere on the grindstone, and give no sympathetic response to the sad lament they make because they are not allowed to violate the laws. There is a lively recollection here of that favorite amusement of the ecclesiastics, the inquisition, with which instrument all dissenters were made to knuckle, without being allowed to utter a word of justification or complaint. And it is well enough known that there would be a return to the same practices if the civil authority was weak enough to allow the Bishops once more to get beyond bounds.

THE DEATH OF DE MERODE—HIS CAREER.

There died in the Vatican a few days ago, one who has often been spoken of in the past dozen years in connection with the political and military transactions of the Papal establishment. Monsigneur De Merode was a native of Belgium, and began his career as a soldier, serving first under Gen. Lamoricière in his campaign in Algiers. He afterward came to Rome, and it was mainly by his influence that his relative, Lamoricière, was induced, with the consent of the French Government, in 1860, to become the leader of the ill-fated expedition by which it was hoped the revolted provinces of the Papal States were to be brought back to obedience. The defeat was most humiliating for the French General and the party of the Pope. In a campaign of a few days, Gen. Cialdini swept the territory clean of the foreign mercenaries in the Pope's pay; and Lamoricière, made a prisoner, soon after received his liberty and hastened back to France to make a mortifying report to the clerical friends who had pushed him on.

M. De Merode, established at Rome, soon saw that the priest's habit was a better badge of preferment than the military livery, or any other worn by the servitors of a pretentious establishment. In his clerical gown he was made Minister of War, and a similar imaginary office he has held almost up to the time of his death. But it was as the most successful of Roman speculators that M. De Merode, for a dozen years, won, if not distinction, at least notoriety. Buying land, in part under the control of ecclesiastical corporations, in large plots, at two and three francs a meter and selling it out for building sites for fifty or sixty francs, was the way by which the greater part of the fortune of six millions of francs which he has left was made. Like Antonelli, and Torlonia, he had succeeded in putting his hand upon property in every part of Rome. His name, as that of the Prince of Speculators and Money-getters, was a byword on the market. Of all the ecclesiastics, he was the one who did not affect concealment, but was oftenest seen going about in his carriage looking after his business interests; and it was on a visit to the property of Tornarancia, and in a heated state descending among the excavations there going on, that he planted the seeds of the pulmonary malady which carried him off in a few days. His age was but fifty-four, as he was born in March, 1820, or six days after Victor Emmanuel. That De Merode was the uncle of the wife of the royal Prince Amadeo, and the brother of the Countess Montalembert, are common facts, and of small importance, although made considerable account of in a falsely constructed society. The case of De Merode is most interesting as illustrating the life of the Vatican and the predominating passion of a great trafficking establishment. The traditions of the Papacy have in no one thing been more closely followed than in that of profiting by circumstances for the enrichment of families. The most stately palaces of Rome were built with money taken from St. Peter's box, and families now swelling with most pride are those that had their beginning from roots sprung from the Pope's stock. M. De Merode, among his various offices, held that of Almoner of the Pope, and it is said of him that he gave some of his own substance in charity to the poor. But he leaves no institution, founded with his substance, as a monument of his benevolence, and conspicuous place is given to his name [illegible] presents an example of one professedly consecrated to spiritual things whose leading thought was for worldly gain.

### LOSSES BY FIRE.

HALF THE TOWN OF MUSKEGON DESTROYED—FIRES ELSEWHERE.

A fire in Muskegon, Mich., yesterday destroyed nearly half the city. The fire was in the portion of the city consisting of wooden buildings, and comprising the old town. The best portion, together with all the mills, escaped. The fire originated in Hart's boot and shoe store, at the corner of Western avenue and Terrace street. Thence the flames swept away everything up to the Chicago and Michigan Lake Shore Railroad depot. Nearly 200 places of business and about 100 dwellings were destroyed. No estimate of the loss has yet been made. The insurances are comparatively light. A special dispatch to the Detroit *Free Press* states that the principal losers by the fire are, J. A. Hart, Peck & Murphy, L. A. Sawyer, A. Perrensky, Wm. Krek, N. A. Ruel, J. Jacobs, P. Covert & Co., M. P. Booth, National Hotel, D. Guinn, D. Blake, Herbert & Co., Wm. Marten, Otto Krebs, Garvey Bros., Wm. Sprigg, Forest City Hotel, Frank Scott, M. Kochling, Wm. Fleming, A. Towl J. Bronson, Robt. Black, J. Lenhoff J. P. Thebiout, J. Anthony Cooper, A. Jordan, W. A. Sibley, and C. S. Hilbourne. A large number of saloons were burned, and those that are left have been closed by order of the Mayor, on account of the great number of intoxicated persons on the streets. Only three brick buildings were destroyed.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Times* says a fire broke out yesterday in the dry-goods store of Paul Peck, at Salem, Washington County, Ind., and destroyed a block of buildings owned by Dawson Lyons. In it were Peck's dry-goods store, Henderson's drug store, Mitchell's clothing store, Dawson Lyons' dry-goods store, the hall of a benevolent society, lawyers' offices, &c. There is no Fire Department in Salem, but the authorities of New-Albany, Ind., sent an engine, and the fire was put out about 5 o'clock. The loss is estimated at $40,000; insurance light. It is rumored that a robbery of $14,000 in bonds took place on the night before, and that the fire was started to cover the deed.

Five warehouses of the London and Port Stanley Railroad Company, at St. Thomas, Ont., and a private dwelling were destroyed by fire last night. The total loss was $35,000; insurance, $15,000. The following is a list of the losses: Messrs. Paul, warehouse, $2,500; M. A. Gilbert, contents, $7,000; insured; Thos. Lindsay, warehouse, $2,500; insured $1,500; Leonard Thompson, warehouse, $2,000; insured $1,600, and a number of smaller losses.

Ritchie's steam-mill, at New-Castle, Bathurst, N. B., was consumed by fire yesterday. Mr. Hallorn, an employe, perished in the flames. The loss is very heavy.

Three frame-houses were burned in St. Louis, Mo., on Friday night. Loss, $5,000.

LOCAL FIRES.

Yesterday Mr. Jacob C. Baylis, living on Central avenue, Springfield, Long Island, had a clam roast on his premises. Shortly afterward his woodpile and corn-crib were discovered to be on fire. An alarm was given, and the neighbors hastened from all directions to his residence, but they could not succeed in preventing the flames from communicating to the barn, which, with its contents of hay, grain, &c., was entirely consumed, and the dwelling-house was with difficulty saved. The loss is estimated at about $3,000; partially insured in the Glen Cove Insurance Company.

At 8 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the cellar of No. 756 Broadway, occupied by Hegeman & Co. as a drug store, caused by an explosion of gas. Damage $50.

Shortly after midnight yesterday a fire occurred in the basement of No. 24 Cliff street, occupied by Silas Butler, dealer in black lead. Damage, $50.

At 8 A. M. yesterday a fire occurred in the hat and cap store of Morris Schuman, No. 749 Eighth avenue, and resulted in $250 damage to building and contents.

### THE STACK-O'HARA CONTROVERSY.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Aug. 1.—The Stack-O'Hara church controversy will be argued on Wednesday, the 5th instant, before R. P. Allen, recently appointed Master in Chancery, for this purpose. by the Court. The question at issue is concerning the expert testimony taken by the examiner, and now in print. It exposes the internal discipline of the Catholic Church, particularly as to the lawful relations of Bishops and priests, in contrast with the absolute power claimed by the American Bishops. On the side of O'Hara there appear as experts, Rev. Dr. Wood, Bishop of Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Corcoran, Theologian of the Vatican Council, and several others. Father Stack appears as an expert in his own case, representing the priesthood.

### THE LOUISIANA REPUBLICANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 1.—Primary elections for delegates to the Republican State Convention to be held on the 5th of August, took place here to-day. The main fight was on the Chairmanship of the Republican State Central Committee, between Pinchback, supported by Collector Casey, United States Senator West and others, and Marshall Packard, the present incumbent, supported by Gov. Kellogg and the City Congressional Delegation. Packard carried fifteen out of sixteen wards. One ward is doubtful. Pinchback was defeated in his own ward. There was much excitement but no disturbance.

### THE MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRACY.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 1.—The Democratic State Central Convention to-day decided to hold the State convention, at Mechanics Hall, Worcester, Sept. 9., and to issue a call to Democratic voters and all others opposed to misrule in the State and National Governments.

The policy of the party on the subject of liquor was left to be determined by the Committee on Resolutions; but it is intimated that the plan of the campaign will embrace the advocacy of a stringent license law in the interest of temperance.

Hon. William Gaston will probably be nominated for Governor.

### DISCHARGE OF THE SWINDLER VAN NESS.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 1.—Van Ness alias Livingston, arrested here three weeks since on a charge of forging the name of Commodore Vanderbilt to a large amount of paper, and attempting to utter the same as true, was to-day discharged, the prosecution failing to get witnesses to appear against him. His family, who have been confined in jail as vagrants, were released, and the whole batch ordered to leave the city within twenty-four hours. Van Ness, a few days ago, attempted to commit suicide by hanging, having twisted strips of clothing into a rope and fastened it to a hook in his cell, but was frustrated by timely discovery.

### A SINGULAR ARREST.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—The State Police have information that Thomas Cahill has been arrested in Ireland charged with having murdered Bridget Landergan, a servant girl, in the Dorchester District, last December. He is held to await the arrival of a requisition from the United States Government, when he will be brought back to Boston. Cahill was residing at Carahulla with his father, and it appears had been accused by people in Ireland of committing this murder.

### HOMICIDE IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 1.—John Elliott, a colored cook at the Commercial House in this city, was found dead in the lower hall of the house this morning, having been stabbed to the heart with a dirk. Another colored man, named Lawson, has been arrested on suspicion of being the murderer, though the character of the evidence against him has not [illegible]

## THE CHICAGO CORN CORNER

### SURVEYING THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

NO FAILURES OF FIRMS REPORTED—LITTLE SIGNS OF CRIPPLING LOSSES—THE SETTLEMENTS TO BE MADE—FAILURES PROBABLE.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—The corn corner, which culminated yesterday, left the Board of Trade in an unsettled condition. There was more than the usual attendance of members to-day, and numerous deals were made, generally at fair prices, but with most operators the day was passed in figuring up accounts and counting the costs and results of the recent fray. Friday the scene was the most exciting ever witnessed on 'Change; to-day the interest had almost entirely flattened out. The chief topic of conversation among members with reference to the late deal had especial reference to the number of killed and wounded. It was not a little singular that the most diligent inquiry failed to reveal a single case where the deal, notwithstanding the magnitude of its operations, had squelched a single firm. It seems ridiculous that where some twenty million bushels of grain has been handled, and a corner manipulated with so much success, not a single corpse was left on the field of battle; and it is believed that the near future will tell a different story. But the boys claim to have a sufficient margin on deposit, and plenty left to try it again. Nor did there appear to be any sick ones around. It is a serious matter for an operator on 'Change to sicken, and the strongest efforts are always made to conceal such information from other parties. The course which would be taken by King Jack Sturges in treating with his victims was a subject of anxiety. There were three courses for him to pursue, and it was noon before it was decisively known that he had chosen to settle upon the average of Friday's trades, coolly taking for that average the top price of eighty cents per bushel. There were loud growlings at this action, and it is altogether probable that rather than go to the Arbitration Committee Jack will take a less figure. There is likely to be some litigation growing out of the operations of the combination. It is estimated by some that Mr. Sturges and his associates come out of their gigantic operation with scarcely any profit, while not a few say they are behind; but this is all nonsense. It is more than likely that the corner netted Jack and his crew not less than $150,000, and besides which they now own nearly every bushel of corn in the country. Jesse Hoyt, of New-York, is here looking after his interest in the corner.

OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK MERCHANTS CONCERNING IT—NONE OF THEM INTERESTED.

The corner in corn which so much excited Chicago merchants on Friday had little or no effect upon those of New-York yesterday. It was particularly noticeable at the Exchange on both days that the only feelings manifested by the operators, merchants, and speculators were those of curiosity—a desire to see how this long-looked-for culmination of the Chicago corner would turn out. Nobody here appeared to have any personal interest in the matter pecuniarly, as none were known to have had a dollar in it one way or the other. The history of the event, as related by Mr. Huested, of the firm of Jesse Hoyt & Co., No. 19 South street, yesterday, tells how Wm. N. Sturges and others in Chicago purchased the July options of a large number of dealers in June, and then bought every bushel of corn coming into Chicago in July, until at the end of the month the sellers of the options at sixty, or thereabouts, could not obtain corn enough to deliver to Mr. Sturges to make good the option sales. He called them, having already, as described in Saturday's issues, raised the market price to eighty, and they were unable to meet the demand; hence the excitement on 'Change in the Garden City on Friday.

Mr. Huested wished to correct some errors which had gained circulation, with regard to the extent of the combination. It had not, so far as any New-York merchant could learn, embraced in its ranks anybody east of Chicago, and all the talk about Liverpool and the Eastern States being in it, was absurd. It was, and is, purely a local "corner," and in nowise affected New-York or Liverpool. Jesse Hoyt & Co. were merely the shippers on commission for their old customer, Mr. Sturges, and had not a dollar's interest in the combination or its consequences. The quantity of corn shipped for the combination, up to the present, reaches closely on 5,000,000 bushels; 2,000,000 more are yet in hand at Chicago, and 2,000,000 more are in course of transit to New-York. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Sturges and his friends control 9,000,000 bushels of corn at least. The Chicago market is in his hands, up to the present, and he will now call upon the sellers of the July options to settle with him. Many of them will be unable to do so, and fail. The Produce Exchange did not regard the matter, Mr. Huested said, as one of any local or special interest to its members in New-York, as none of them are believed to be concerned at all. The market was steady to-day, and freights were firmer. In the foregoing opinions the firm of Roberts & Co. and many other prominent corn merchants concurred.

These transactions, into which so many persons are only too ready to enter every Summer, were based on the heavy shipments of corn to Europe last Winter and Spring, and the poor market, the consequence of the dearth of corn, owing to the additional fact that the new crop cannot come in until the latter end of the Fall. No corner or combination can control the market for any length of time, as the corn-fields are vast, and the grain resources of the country such as to provide reserves, which pour in to the confusion of the speculators just when they think themselves masters of the situation.

Mr. Huested further stated that the combination might be an association to control the August options in Chicago, but he was not sure that it would. These options were quoted at 61¾ cents and cash sales 63. This rate of 63 cents cash in Chicago, with the 15 cents freight added, made the rate 78 cents, which left a fair margin on the cash rate at Liverpool, which was about £1 12s. 6d. per quarter, or eight bushels, in that city.

The oat market was very dull yesterday at the Produce Exchange. The business was confined to car stock, and the sales were at from $1 down to 85 cents a bushel for old, with a few odd lots of new crop within the range of 75 to 85 cents a bushel. The trade were buying only to meet urgent wants.

HOW THE CORNER WAS ORGANIZED.

The Chicago *Times* of Thursday last says: "About the 1st of June a combination was organized, extending from Des Moines, Iowa, to Chicago, New-York, and a large house in Liverpool, England, to get control of the corn market and handle the balance of the crop of 1873. The market was carefully canvassed by the men in this combination, and the amount of corn held by farmers estimated as closely as was possible. In this, however, as the sequel proves, the operators made a miscalculation. It was supposed that the stock was much smaller than it really was, and that they were safe in beginning their mammoth operations. Really the amount of grain held by farmers at that time was much greater than at the same time in 1873. However, they bought an immense amount for June and July delivery, with the intention of 'squeezing' the 'shorts' at the end of the month of June. At the end of June the receipts were coming in so largely—over 1,000 car loads daily—from Illinois and Iowa that the combination couldn't afford to corner and advance the prices.

The influx of grain was too great for them, and they couldn't clear themselves on June transactions without putting a check upon their operations and keeping prices within bounds. For the time being, therefore, the corner was off, and those who were not sharp enough to analyze their motives, still held their confidence in the honesty of their transactions. The combination held their trades for July, and then laid their plans to extend their purchases for this month. In other words, they 'spit on their hands and took a fresh hold,' while their victims nibbled unconsciously about the hook on which they were so soon to be caught. They were determined to accomplish at the end of July what they failed to do in June.

After the 4th of July the receipts dropped off largely, and yet they were larger than at the same time in 1873. Over 400 car-loads daily were coming in, but the bulls thought they could manipulate the stock and these receipts, notwithstanding they were greatly surprised at the manner in which the market held its own. They handled all the cash corn offered, and at the same time continued to prosecute the movement, and succeeded in squeezing the dealers by increasing their purchases for July delivery and keeping complete control of the market for cash grain.

Four prominent parties have figured in this corner. Chief among them in this city is Jack Sturges, as he is familiarly known, or 'King Jack,' as he may hereafter be called. He is one of the leading members of the Board of Trade, and has always been noted for his extensive dealings. He has attended to the purchasing part of the deal. Mr. E. K. Bruce, another successful operator, has had charge of the shipping of grain to the East. The financial, or, rather, banking operations of the combination have been transacted through the Chicago branch of the Bank of Montreal. The handling of the corn in New-York City on its arrival there has been done by Jesse Hoyt & Co., a house backed by unlimited capital.

Since the organization of this combination, 'King Jack' and his associates have handled something like 15,000,000 bushels of corn, all of which has been bought, paid for, handled, and shipped from here to New-York. The bulk of it has gone to Europe from New-York, but large consignments have gone to Montreal on account of parties interested in the deal. In all probability—although it is hard to arrive at a correct estimate in such matters—the financial banking of the combination ranges between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000. It is one of the strongest ever formed in the American grain market.

Owing to the mistake which these operators found they had made in June, and their consequent relinquishment of their plan for the time being, other dealers were thrown off their guard, and continued to extend their line of shorts without any thought of the consequences which would soon overtake them. Many settled at an opportune change of the market; but, as was shown by the heavy advance in price yesterday, a large number of 'short' trades are outstanding and unsettled.

On Tuesday morning the pressure was first brought to bear. Everything had then been arranged. Prices opened at 63 cents, and the combination marched their forces upon the field. The figures were buoyed up to 64 cents on 'Change. At the afternoon board 65 cents was reached, and on the curb in the evening 68½ cents. This began to open the eyes somewhat of the more wary operators, but they failed to catch the real meaning of the transaction until yesterday.

Yesterday morning corn opened at 68½ cents, advanced to 73, and closed at 72 on 'Change, with settlements between parties outside the ring at one to three cents under the market price. The call for margins to secure trade was very large, and many, who were unable to put up, were forced to settle their deals. The market, on the curb, closed at 72 cents. This immense advance in the price of corn, as might be expected, threw consternation into the camp of the dealers who were not looking for such developments, and completely disorganized their forces. It is estimated that fully one-half of the board have been 'caught on the turn,' not expecting that the combination would succeed in carrying out the operations it had on hand.

The amount of corn now in store is as follows: Yellow, 12,656 bushels; No. 1, 23,734 bushels; high mixed, 298,524 bushels; No. 2, 1,084,646 bushels. Of this grain probably four-fifths is held by the combination which has brought about this corner.

A good point has been developed in connection with the matter on the part of one of the Board of Trade operators who does business on Washington street, and who is himself pretty well posted in the corner business. Having corn for July sold to the combination, and bought from other parties, and indirectly, from the combination, and becoming suspicious that he would not be able to make his delivery at the last moment on Friday afternoon, if the combination held theirs off until the stroke of 3 o'clock—and thus be obliged to hold the corn at a severe decline, and also to pay Friday's prices on his July contracts—and to prevent all this, if possible, he yesterday rented an office adjoining 'King Jack's' place of business on Monroe street. He will occupy this office on Friday afternoon, and as soon as the combination turns his purchases over to him, he will in turn, transfer his sales to them before the close of business hours, and thus save his shorts. A pretty clever trick, and worthy to be played by one corner king on another.

Of course, there is considerable indignation felt on the part of the small operators of the board against the "big fish" who have practiced this swallowing game. It is a business, however, in which all of them are ever ready to embark, and are only prevented from engaging in because they are not fortunate enough to have the money, and perhaps the courage.

In addition to the above corner developed by the direct operations of a few individuals, there also exists a corner in the oats market. This, however, is the direct result of an insufficient supply of this cereal to meet the demand, and may be termed a legitimate corner. The small stock in store—less than 40,000 bushels—is owned by two parties, who are squeezing the "shorts" to their hearts' content. Prices advanced from four to six cents yesterday. The corner will probably expire with the month, as the new crop will come in freely in August.

### THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen over New-England and the Middle States, being lowest over the former, and has risen over the lake region. The temperature has fallen over the lake region and the North-west, but risen in the South Atlantic States. Partly cloudy weather, with rain areas, has prevailed in New-England, the Middle States, the lower lake region, the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and Southern Florida. The Ohio River has continued rising at Cincinnati, and falling at Pittsburg. The Cumberland has risen at Nashville.

PROBABILITIES.

*For New-England, the Middle States, and Lower Lake region, rising barometer, light to fresh west to north winds, and clear or clearing and cooler weather.*

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, gentle and fresh winds, mostly from the South and West, stationary or rising barometer, partly cloudy and warm weather, and in the former light local rains.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, higher barometer, generally clear and cooler weather, light to fresh winds, veering to east and south.

For the upper lake region and south-westward to the Missouri Valley, winds veering to east and south, rising followed by falling barometer, clear or partly cloudy weather, and rising temperature.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

| | 1873. | 1874. | | 1873. | 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 76° | 70° | 3:30 P. M. | 92° | 86° |
| 6 A. M. | 75° | 70° | 6 P. M. | 84° | 69° |
| 9 A. M. | 80° | 79° | 9 P. M. | 76° | 69° |
| 12 M. | 85° | 87° | 12 P. M. | 75° | 69° |

Average temperature yesterday......74⅞°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year......80⅜°

Average temperature for last week......74 3-7°

Average temperature for corresponding week last year......79 3-7°

### CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—Six ruffians are in custody accused of the murder of James Ramsey, a circus employe.

The female canvassers for petitions in favor of a local option election in this city say they are meeting with abundant success, and will obtain the requisite number of signatures.

It is expected that the Supreme Court of the State will decide the question of the constitutionality of the Local Option law about the 3d inst.

### NEW CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGES.

The French Catholics continue to show their devotion by pilgrimages to the holy places which have become lately famous, and the fever has now spread to children, according to the Paris correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette*. There are jealousies, however, among the patrons of the different shrines; and, according to a letter from Metz of the 11th inst., the great renown of Lourdes has especially excited the jealousy of the clergy of Our Lady of Salette. Those gentlemen have in consequence taken to advertising the virtues of their favorite holy place; and in a prospectus, which is sent to the faithful, these are informed of the great advantages of, in particular, the "miraculous water" they can supply. In the prospectus various instances are given of conversions of unbelievers at Salette, and after these comes a list of incurable diseases, which had been given up in despair by the physicians, and which were cured by the external or internal use of the water. Among these miracles are the cure of blindness, lameness, heart complaint, and other serious disorders, and emphasis is laid on the saving of the life of a child which was driven over by a heavy wagon, but sustained no injury because it had a medal of Our Lady of Salette on its breast. These stories make a great impression on the mass of the people. "We know instances (says the writer of the letter from Metz) in which poor people, who hardly had a morsel of bread in their houses, have parted with their last franc in order to procure a bottle of the wonder-working water, and we do not think we exaggerate in saying that every year thousands of thalers pass from Lothringen along to the French places of pilgrimage."

## LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

### FRANCE.

ANOTHER VIOLENT SCENE IN THE ASSEMBLY—MEMBERS SHAKING THEIR FISTS AT EACH OTHER.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—There was a violent scene in the Assembly to-day.

M. Galloni D'Istria, a Bonapartist, yesterday used the expression that the Republic had succumbed before the scorn of honest men.

To-day he was challenged by members of the Left to repeat the words, which he did.

Thereupon Victor Schoelcher, Republican, gave him the lie, and several Deputies from the Left rushed toward him shouting and shaking their fists. The President of the Assembly, unable to restore order, suspended the sitting.

It is probable that several duels will follow.

THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE ELECTED.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The Permanent Committee of the Assembly, which is to sit during the recess, has been elected. It is composed of six Legitimists, ten members of the Moderate Right and Right Centre, and nine of the Left. The Bonapartists are wholly excluded.

### FRANCE AND SPAIN.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT URGED TO RECOGNIZE THE SPANISH REPUBLIC.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The *Journal des Debats* urges the French Government to recognize Spain. It had better act now, says the *Journal*, than follow the initiative of the Berlin Government later. The danger is pointed out of allowing Germany to gain a foothold in Spain. Other journals advise a more friendly attitude toward Spain for similar reasons.

### SPAIN.

THE WIFE OF DON CARLOS LEAVES PAU.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The *Moniteur* announces that the wife of Don Carlos has left Pau, in consequence of the representations of the French Government.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. FRAZER ELECTED TO PARLIAMENT FROM KIDDERMINSTER.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Mr. Frazer, the Conservative candidate, has been elected to Parliament from Kidderminster, in place of Albert Grant, Liberal Conservative, unseated.

DEATH OF A CELEBRATED EXPLORER.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—It is reported that Charles T. Beke, the explorer, is dead.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Empress of Austria has arrived at Ryde, Isle of Wight.

### GERMANY.

PRUSSIA'S INTENTIONS IN SENDING THE FLEET TO SPAIN.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—The *North German Gazette* declares that the object of sending the German Squadron into Spanish waters is merely to protect German residents in Spain.

### AUSTRIA.

CLOSE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONGRESS.

VIENNA, Aug. 1.—The International Sanitary Congress has closed its session.

### THE FLOODS IN MORAVIA.

ELEVEN VILLAGES AND TWO TOWNS DEVASTATED.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The correspondence of the *Daily News* shows that the damage done by the recent storms in Moravia far exceeds the first estimates. Eleven villages and two towns were devastated. The Government has sent troops to assist the inhabitants.

### CUBA.

A COMMERCIAL TAX FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

HAVANA, Aug. 1.—Fifty merchants of this city have entered into an agreement to charge one per cent. above regular rates on all shipments and consignments, or disbursements on behalf of vessels, and on all freights obtained or moneys collected therefor, and one-quarter of one per cent. on all bills of exchange negotiated on commission, from and after this date, the proceeds of such extra charges to be paid to the Government as a contribution toward its maintenance.

### BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Buffalo Turnverein exercises will commence to-day.

The new torpedo-boat Intrepid, at Boston, went into commission on Friday.

The bark H. A. Rarr, 1,114 tons, was launched at Yarmouth, N. S., on Wednesday.

In the yacht race, yesterday, at Halifax, N. S., St. Cloud won the Prince of Wales Challenge Cup.

The steamer Carroll, from Prince Edward's Island, sailed at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Boston, from Halifax, N. S.

A game of base-ball was played yesterday at Chicago, between the Mutuals and the Chicagoes, resulting in a victory for the former by a score of 6 to 2.

The firm of Harbaugh, Matthias & Owens, of the Superior Iron Mills, who suspended a few days ago in Pittsburg, Penn., have filed their petition in bankruptcy.

The special Grand Jury recently called at Chicago adjourned yesterday. They failed to find any ground for the indictment of the Aldermen accused of selling their votes in the late election for architect.

The persons drowned by the capsizing in a squall of a sail-boat, said to have been sunk by the steamer John Romm, were Frank Snow, of Grafton, J. H. Blake, of Peabody, and Frank Philips, of South Boston.

Suit was brought yesterday in the Campbell County (Ky.) Court, at Newport, by the Newport and Cincinnati Railroad Bridge Company against the Louisville Short Line Railroad, to recover $30,000 arrears in rent for the bridge, and asking that a receiver be appointed for the road.

### THE GERMAN NAVY.

The *Börsenzeitung* of Berlin says that one of the chief occupations of the German Admiralty just now is to improve the ship-building industry of the empire. This is to be done, not only by having a considerable number of ships of war built in private ship-building establishments, but also by applying almost exclusively to German manufacturers for the machinery and other articles required for naval purposes. It is hoped by this means in a few years to make the German Navy quite independent of foreign countries, both as regards ship-building and its other requirements. The slight development, which has taken place in the German ship-building industry during the last few years is regarded as a circumstance very prejudicial to the power of Germany at sea, and if the Government does not succeed in obtaining all it requires for the navy from private establishments, it will create factories of its own for that purpose. This will be especially necessary for iron plates and masts, which have hitherto invariably had to be procured from abroad. Last year Messrs. Krupp proposed to begin the construction of these articles on an extensive scale, but they seem now to have abandoned this project. As regards the construction of naval machinery, this is already being taken up by private establishments with very [illegible] results.

# CURRENT LITERATURE.

## SUMMER NOON.

'Tis mid-day, burning mid-day in mid June;
No breeze in all the realms of air hath birth,
And, stupefied, the scarcely breathing Noon
Lies heavy, heavy on the heat-drugged earth.
Cows seek the shed's, the birds the woodland's, shade;
And lazily with every living thing
Goes the hot hour that parches bough and blade,
Save with the insect sporting on the wing.
Blue through the heat, the far-off mountains show,
Should'ring their peaks, away o'er heath and fen,
Far up the eastern sky. The fierce sun-glow
Strikes to the heart of things; while now and then
Gushes of odor from the south go by,
Borne on light airs that neither live nor die.
—*Chambers's Journal.*

## STEPHANIE.

The villagers called it the little shop, and so they had called it from the first morning Keturah Bright opened its shutters. That was many years before the time of my story, for when the place was opened Keturah was a middle-aged woman, and when it was closed she had been dead some time; and she lived fully the number of years allotted to mankind. Before her death a great change had taken place in the small household behind the tiny dark room where the counter stood, and where the darning-needles and Berlin wool were piled, one on top of the other, on the numerous shelves. Up to six years before she died, the old woman had lived entirely alone. But one morning a customer going in early to make a purchase, found her sitting in her usual place behind the counter, with a companion, and this companion was a child; which was rather surprising, since it was not known that she had any relatives, and she had never appeared fond of children. She was "close-mouthed," as they called it; seldom talking about her own affairs, and frequently disposing of questioners with some sharpness; but her visitor's curiosity was so great upon this occasion that, despite the remembrance of previous rebuffs, it overpowered her prudence.

"Why, Missus!" she exclaimed with good-natured bluntness. "who'd ha' thought it?"

"Ay," was Keturah's unflinching reply. "Who would?"

The customer set her basket on the counter, and stared at the child with an honest expression of interest, which settled at last into as honest an expression of admiration; for it was a pretty child, with a wondrously fair little face, and curling soft light hair.

"Heart alive!" she said next. "She's a pretty 'un! There's no favor o' you about her, Missus. There cannot be much kin betwixt you."

Then Keturah, rising from her seat, rested her two knotty, hard-worked old hands on the counter directly opposite the questioner, and faced her with a stolid defiance.

"Do you want anything?" she said.

"Ay, to be sure," good-temperedly ignoring the implied sarcasm. "I came in for some buttons for our Margery; but seein' the child there drove it clean out o' my head."

The old woman brought out the required articles, in silence; in fact, she did not utter another word until the buttons had been wrapped in paper, and handed over to the purchaser. Then, as her visitor was turning away in despair of gaining any further information, she somewhat startled her by calling her back.

"Here!" she said. And the woman stopped, and looked round at her.

"I suppose," said Keturah, "that if people ask you about this child you'd like to be able to tell them something?"

"Sure enough, if I knew it."

"Very well," said Keturah. "If any one asks you anything, you can tell them this much. She is the daughter of a son of mine who is no credit to me, and her mother is his wife, and no credit to him, and I am going to try to make an honest woman of her, and her name is Stephanie; but she is to be called Steenie, because Stephanie is her mother's name, and is no credit to anybody."

Of course there was no end to speculation as to the true state of affairs when this was noised abroad, but no one ever knew the exact truth. Some said, indeed, that Keturah Bright, having been left a widow, with an only son, had been so passionately attached to him that she had spent her youth in hard labor for his sake, and when he grew up he had been wild and reckless, had married a French girl of tarnished reputation, and, going from bad to worse, had, in the end, committed some crime for which he had been transported for life. But how the story had floated to Gowanham, and whether it had any foundation or not, remained a mystery to the last; for after the little girl's first appearance behind the counter of the little shop, both father and mother were lost to her.

In the course of time, Steenie, as she was always called, became as much a Gowanham institution as the little shop itself. Being pretty and tractable, she was, so to speak, taken in hand by popular consent. The Rector himself took a fancy to her; and his daughter made a protégée of her, and gave her extra lessons two or three times a week. There was not much excitement in the life behind the little shop; but whether her existence was bright or dull, the child Steenie, living over day by day, bore it cheerfully and simply, and was only different from other children in being so conscientious, and self-possessed, and industrious, that she was quite like a little woman.

When she was fourteen, Keturah died, and then Gowanham found cause for astonishment again. She had laid strict injunctions upon Steenie to hold to the little shop, and carry on its business just as it had been carried on in her life-time. It would be a means of independence for her, she said; she would have a home of her own, and a place in the world; and as to being alone, there was no need of that—she could choose some elderly person to be companion and assistant in one. On hearing this, Gowanham was not only surprised, but rather scandalized. The idea of the child's bearing upon her young shoulders such a weight of responsibility was not a pleasant one, and many of her friends demurred against it openly. But in her pretty, steadfast way Steenie held to her determination to submit to her dead relative's wishes; and even those who were fondest of her became reconciled, and admired her more than ever. As to the choice of a companion, Steenie settled that for herself; when, about a fortnight after Keturah's death, her friend, the Rector, called to see her.

"I have been thinking, Sir," she said, after rising from her chair to greet him—a modest little figure in black, with a gentle way of moving—"I have been thinking, Sir, that I should like to have old Tibby."

"Old Tibby!" said the Rector. "What for, my dear? Oh, to be sure!" suddenly recollecting himself. "I had forgotten for the moment. You mean you would like to have her stay with you by way of company."

"Yes, Sir," said Steenie, looking up at him with a simple anxiety. "I have been thinking so. You see, she doesn't find the almshouse so easy to bear with since the rheumatism came on, and it seems to me it would be best to ask some one to come here who really needs a home very much. Don't you think so?"

"I think that you are a good, thoughtful little woman, my dear," said the Rector; "and it makes me very happy to be able to say so. I will go and see old Tibby about it myself." And so the matter of Steenie's companion was settled satisfactorily to all parties.

The years went on, and Steenie's little figure shot up into a tall one, and the girlish face became very pretty indeed.

"Dangerously pretty for a child exposed as she is!" said the good Rector to his wife, after one of his visits. "And yet, I cannot wish it was less pretty, for she is a sensible little thing."

She was a sensible little thing. Good sense and simple singleness of purpose were peculiar to her. There was not an atom of frivolity in her whole nature; and though she laughed and colored often over the blunt, broad compliments of the honest country men and women who made their purchases from her, her pleasure in their admiration was an innocent, healthy pleasure, and brought her no foolish flutter of gratified vanity.

"Are you never afraid," said a young matron to her, "that people will be rude to you, knowing you are so much alone?"

"No," answered Steenie. "I am not afraid at all; and I believe it is because I am not afraid that people do not think of being rude to me."

She was a cheerful little soul, too. She made the tiny dark rooms positively bright.

"It's a sight to see her, ma'm," old Tibby said to the Rector's wife. "It's a sight to see her sittin' in the big wooden rockin' chair when the shop's closed, an' readin' out so grand and easy."

Steenie Bright became more and more of a favorite at the rectory. She spent many of her spare moments there, particularly after Miss Denham married and went away, leaving the old couple alone. In the eyes of good Mrs. Denham, Steenie Bright became nearer perfection every day of her life. As she grew older, she fell into the habit of relying upon her for advice, and information, and assistance; for the girl possessed so much tact and clear good sense that she was quite invaluable in all charitable enterprises.

"Steenie, my dear," the old lady would say, "I want you to visit those new-comers on the Common. They are in great distress, I hear, and I should like to know if they are worth helping."

Or, perhaps, it would be the Rector himself.

"Edward, I wish you would call at the Little Shop, and ask Steenie to see the Dowes, and let me know what they want. The children are ill, and Steenie has such a nice way with children."

It was on some such occasion as this that Steenie first heard of and encountered Kenneth Dart.

She had gone up to the Rectory one dark Winter's afternoon, and was standing before the fire warming her feet, her hands in her little black muff, while Mrs. Denham packed a basket of provisions, when suddenly an idea seemed to occur to the good old lady.

"Dear me, Steenie," she exclaimed, "I forgot to mention the curate to you."

"If Mr. Denham is going to take one, I am very glad," said Steenie. "I think he needs assistance."

"Just what I have often remarked," said Mrs. Denham. "He has been terribly overworked of late, and he has just met with the person he wants in Mr. Kenneth Dart, who was obliged to give up his former curacy on account of ill-health, brought on by some difficulty of climate in the village where he was situated—marshes, I think, my dear. There, Steenie, the basket is ready."

It was very foggy and dark outside; and Steenie, with the basket on her arm, and her hands in the black muff, found the yellow dusk unpleasant enough after the bright parlor. But she stepped out into it bravely, and walked down the gravel-path briskly enough to set the young blood dancing in her veins.

But reaching the gates, she was stopped by a little accident. As she passed through them some one turning the corner sharply, and not seeing her in the murkiness, ran against her so suddenly that both muff and basket fell to the ground, and sundry small parcels were scattered at her feet.

"Oh, dear," she exclaimed. "What a pity!"

The gentleman—it was a gentleman—raised his hat with a hurried apology. Looking down he saw a slight figure in a gray cloak and hat, and a lovely, troubled face uplifted; looking up, Steenie, almost unconsciously, took in the outward appearance of a tall, cadaverous young man, with a pair of fine, dark eyes, at this moment touched with a faint expression of annoyance, and her recognition of this expression made her recollect herself.

"It does not matter much," she said, in a pretty cheerful way, rescuing the packages. "It does not matter at all, it seems, because nothing is injured, and the bottle of wine is quite safe. Thank you," as he handed her a little parcel. "That is the tea. Nothing has rolled away, I think."

"Forgive me," he said. "I did not see you. I was wondering where I should find the rectory. Perhaps you can tell me, if you will be so good."

"Yes," Steenie answered. "We are before the gates now. I have just left the house."

"Thank you:" and raising his hat again, he turned in through the gateway, as Steenie went on.

"I wonder," she said, quickening her pace, and holding something more firmly to the basket, "if that is Mr. Kenneth Dart? Yes, it must be. How dreadfully ill he looks, and how tall and thin he is!"

Rev. Kenneth Dart was a younger member of an old but broken-down and impoverished family. He had nothing but his own exertions to depend upon, and so far had been the reverse of fortunate. Life had gone against him, and he had made a great mistake. There had been half a dozen sons in the family to provide for, and each must have some profession. The Church had not been Kenneth's choice, and his conscience stung him sharply when, after a struggle, he accepted it as his vocation. His soul was not in his work; but he was not brave enough to accept what his life had taught him to regard as a lower lot, or to labor and wait with patience. So he took up the task, which should have thrilled him to his heart's core with a sense of its divine purpose, and took it up coldly; though with an inward resolve to do it all honor, as far as a conscientious outward life would go.

It so chanced that Steenie did not meet him at the rectory for several weeks after their accidental encounter, but she heard him preach several times. And though he had forgotten her very existence as soon as he left her at the iron gates, the moment that he caught sight of her among his congregation Kenneth Dart knew her again, knew the girl's face in an instant. It was not only that it was a fair, fresh face—it was a good face, a face with a meaning. There was purpose in it, truth in it, brightness in it; it was the sort of face to encourage one to believe in the world, or at least to think leniently of it. Whatsoever the young hand found to do would be done with all its might. Not that Kenneth Dart saw all this; he was not, in those days, the man to follow such a train of thought. With him it was simply a matter of being attracted or repelled, and here he found himself attracted.

He did not make any inquiries concerning her. Information came to him without any effort to gain it. In his daily labors among the poorer people he found a certain influence at work which now and then surprised him. There was some one person in Gowanham who was not only dear to these poor people, but dear to them in the truest sense of the word. There was some one who had been before him, and who had crept into hearts that were as sealed books to himself; who helped these people, and gave them cheery counsel and bright words; and there was not one of them but had affection and praise for her—and she was only a girl after all.

He found this out one miserable, foggy November day when he was making some visits, and was in one of his bitterest and most dissatisfied moods. He was ill and wretched—he was often ill, and often wretched—and just on this particular evening his life seemed to him to be at its worst.

He had called at the cottage to find one child sick, the rest in an uproar, and the hard-worked mother in a state of irritated despair; and, after the first commonplaces, he was sitting wondering miserably what to say or do next, when the latch was lifted, and the sick boy gave a little cry of delight.

"I'm so glad!" he said, quite hysterically, poor child. "I thought you weren't going to come!" and Dart, glancing round, rose from his seat at once, at sight of the bright face, and the slight figure clad in gray, like some youthful pilgrim.

It seemed as if the whole state of affairs altered at once. The children ceased their bickerings, the boy's pale face quite glowed, and even the careworn mother appeared to recover something of spirit. Steenie set her small basket on the table, and began to take some packages out.

"Mrs. Denham sent them," she explained. "There is some tea here too, and a bottle of wine for Joey. And Joey, here is the picture-book, the one about travelers. Children, who is going to put the kettle on for mother's tea? She is so tired."

Having emptied the basket, she knelt down by Joe's couch for a minute or so, turning over the leaves of the book and explaining the pictures, talking in a low tone. At last Kenneth heard the word "patient," and saw the boy color faintly.

"I tried to be," he said. "And I think I was until I thought you were not coming, and then my head ached so, and the rest were so noisy, and—and—" but Kenneth lost the rest. She could not stay very long. She was obliged to return to the rectory, she said. She had promised to take tea with Mrs. Denham, and it was late already; so, with a few more words to Joey, she took the empty basket, and was going out, when the clergyman spoke to her, leaving his seat.

"I am going to the rectory myself," he said, a trifle awkwardly. "May I have the pleasure of carrying this?" And he held out his hand for the basket.

She let him take it, and they walked out into the fog together, she wondering a little why he looked so unhappy. They said very little to each other. She was never talkative, and he was in a silent mood this evening. Simple-minded, steadfast Steenie Bright was sharpening his sting of conscience again, and making him more dissatisfied with himself than ever. It was so plain that her heart was in the work of her hands.

"You—you like this sort of thing!" he broke out at length.

Steenie looked up quickly, a troubled wonder in her limpid gray eyes. It was a singular speech for a man in his position to make; and it was made so abruptly, and in so strange a tone. She had wondered once or twice before why he was so very unlike a minister. To her he looked very unlike one, with his tall, rather elegant figure, his pale face, and that unsatisfied expression in his dark eyes. It was, perhaps, a natural result of her simple training, that she should have her own ideas of what was clerical.

"Like it?" she echoed; and then modifying her tone of surprise, because some quick, inner sense told her that it grated upon him. "Yes, I like it. It is making people happy. At least," with grave conscientiousness, "happier than they would be if nobody tried to help them."

"And you never find yourself at a loss, and are never tired of it?"

"I am often at a loss," she answered, "and often discouraged; but one cannot live one's life through without being discouraged, so I am not exactly tired. Life itself is never very easy, you know."

"True," he returned, in gloomy abstraction. "It is not."

He did not know yet who she was, and it had never occurred to him to find out. He strode on in almost entire silence until they reached their destination. There they found good Mrs. Denham awaiting them, and he was roused from his reverie by her warm greeting. The youthful figure, in its cloak of pilgrim gray, was as welcome here, it seemed, as in the cottages.

"You have found your way back again, my dear child," she said. "How cold you are! Come to the fire. Where did you pick her up, Mr. Dart?"

"I met Miss—Miss—," began Kenneth, and then suddenly awoke to remember that he did not know what to call her. Steenie, standing before the fire, drawing off her neat little gloves, turned to him with one of her bright, unspoiled smiles.

"Nobody has ever introduced us to each other," she said to Mrs. Denham. "We forgot all about it, I think."

"And he has been here all these weeks without knowing you? I thought everybody knew our Steenie Bright, Mr. Dart."

And this was how Kenneth Dart discovered the identity of the influence he had found at work. He found it at work often enough after this, and chance seemed continually throwing him into Steenie Bright's path. He could hardly go out without meeting the pretty, quiet, gray figure. He could certainly never go out without hearing of it.

"She is very popular," he once remarked, rather stiffly, to Mrs. Denham. The fact was, the girl seemed an actual reproach to him.

Not long after this, the Little Shop had a visitor who had never entered its doors before. One evening, just before closing-time, Mr. Dart made his appearance, rather to Steenie's surprise. He had something to say about some poor people who were a great trouble to him; and he remained talking. When at last he went away, Steenie found herself feeling both bewildered and pained, though she scarcely knew why. She never spent five minutes with the man without being vaguely conscious that he was moody and dissatisfied; and this night she felt more sure of his unhappiness than ever; and she sat so long in silence on her low stool before the fire, that the old woman asked what troubled her.

"Trouble!" said Steenie, looking up a little. "I don't know, exactly; or, perhaps—Well, yes, it is a sort of trouble. I am puzzled, Tibby."

She was puzzled very frequently before long, and it was always Kenneth Dart who puzzled her. He began to call at the Little Shop two or three times a week, though his visits were necessarily brief, and were by no means sentimental ones. Really, she was not quite sure that he liked her as other people did. More than once she had fancied that he was only coldly anxious about her, and was bent on analyzing her in his own way.

One evening, in coming home through the dusk from a place where she had been unexpectedly detained, she met with an adventure of which her incomprehensible friend was the hero.

Hurrying down an unfrequented lane, feeling rather cold and very anxious to get home, she was checked by finding an obstacle in her path. Her heart began to beat in a frightened fashion. It was a strange obstacle to be lying across the pavement!

"Some man has fallen," she said to herself. Bending over the prostrate figure to look into its face, she could not suppress a startled cry.

"It is Mr. Dart!" she exclaimed, in a terrified voice. "Oh, poor fellow, how ill he looks."

And so it was Kenneth Dart; who, having been wretchedly ill all day, had at last broken down, in spite of himself, and fainted in trying to reach his lodgings.

Steenie knelt upon the ground and lifted his head upon her lap. It was useless to call for help, and if she left him he might die before she could bring any one. At least, she feared so, noting his death-like pallor. She rubbed his hands, and when he began to revive, putting her lips close to his ear, spoke to him.

"Mr. Dart!" she said. "Mr. Dart, do you hear me?"

She was tremulous with cold, but she managed to speak in a clear voice, and its sound brought him back to the world. He groaned faintly, and when she redoubled her efforts to rouse him, he opened his eyes, and started at seeing in the dusk her shadowy figure and white face bending over him.

"Is—is this death?" he exclaimed, fearfully.

"You fainted," she answered, trembling, "and I found you lying here. I don't know how long it is since you fell. Oh, Mr. Dart, how glad I am to hear you speak!"

He tried to raise himself, but fell back upon her arm, and lay there for a minute before he could utter a word.

"Don't try to get up, yet," she said. "I can hold you, if you only will not faint again."

"I cannot see you plainly," he answered, at length; "but I think I know your voice. It is Miss Bright, is it not?"

"Yes," she replied, crying a little, though she could not tell why. "Steenie, you know—"

This was all they said to each other, until he felt himself strong enough to rise; and even then, Steenie, helping him to his feet, and seeing how weak he was, almost feared he would fall again.

"You must lean on my shoulder," she said. "Don't be afraid of letting your weight rest on me. I am stronger than I look."

"But I cannot bear to try you this way," broke out Kenneth, feeling terribly impatient at his own feebleness, and forgetting how sharp his nervous voice would sound. "You had better leave me here, Miss Bright."

Steenie looked up at him with both surprise and pain in her face, but she recovered herself an instant later. She was used to the irritability of people who were weak and unstrung.

"I am sure I can take you home, if you will let me," she said. "And I cannot leave you here in the cold."

So, submitting to her influence, as people always did, he was fain to try once more, and exerted himself to the utmost, even though he felt her trembling beneath his weight. He was not even able to make up to her for her perseverance when he reached his lodgings, for then the light and warmth so overpowered him that he fainted again, and it was all Steenie and his landlady could do to get him to the sofa. Steenie was still near him when he recovered, and in his intense prostration he found a curious sense of comfort in the mere sight of her face.

"You are very kind to me," he said, weakly, but that was all he had strength to utter.

She waited a little to see that he was really improving, and then she settled his cushions with a light, practiced hand, before leaving him.

"You must try to go to sleep after Mrs. Rhys has given you a cup of tea," she said. "And now I will bid you good-night."

His languid eyes, upraising themselves because her face was so near, caught such a view of it as they had never had before; and meeting his gaze, Steenie blushed innocently. On his part, he was merely recognizing what a very sweet and youthful face it was, and how pure and fresh it looked, under the shadow of the gray straw hat.

It was quite natural that this episode should make them better friends than they had been before. They saw each other often, and when they met at the rectory, Kenneth fell into the habit of walking with her to her home. He liked to be with her; girl as she was, she satisfied him, somehow. And Steenie herself often found the walks pleasant as a memory. But Kenneth did not satisfy her. From the first he had puzzled and even pained her by his singularities; and as she began to know and like him better, she found herself often hurt in an undefined way. He made speeches that startled her; he was occasionally saturnine and gloomy. She grew thoughtful and silent. Old Tibby noticed it; and noticed, too, the habit she contracted of sitting on her stool before the fire, holding puss on her lap, and looking grave and absent.

It was nearly twelve months after the new curate's coming to Gowadham, that Steenie, passing out of the Little Shop one afternoon, encountered him striding rapidly down the street, hurried and breathless.

"Don't come near me!" he said. "You have not heard? No; I see you have not. The fever has broken out in its most violent form in several houses, almost simultaneously. I have just come from a place where two children are dying, and the rest are sickening with it. I am glad I have met you in time to give you warning. You must not go near Lower Gowanham on any account, Miss Bright."

Steenie turned pale. In her childhood she remembered just such an epidemic sweeping over the place; and, young as she had been, she had never forgotten the horror of the time.

"But if I am wanted?" she said. "The poor people in Lower Gowanham are all my friends, you know."

"It would be sheer madness to go," he said, and then stopped short and looked at her as if a new thought had struck him. "I believe you would go," he added, a trifle sharply. "if the greatest scoundrel in the place called for you."

"If I could do him any good I would go," she said. "Tell me what it will be best for me to do, now."

"You must do nothing," was his reply; "except try to escape the contagion. That is the only thing your friends ought to allow you to do, apart from preparing assistance in the shape of clothes and nourishing food. Are you on your way to the rectory?"

"Yes."

"Then you may put together whatever you think will be useful, and when I have changed my clothes I will come to the house."

Steenie reached the rectory just in time to intercept Mrs. Denham, who, hearing of the commotion, was on the point of going out to make inquiries.

"You must not go, Mrs. Denham," she said. "It is the fever." And though she spoke with great calmness, there was a deep anxiety in her resolute young face.

Kenneth Dart came in the course of half an hour and found two baskets prepared instead of one, good old Mrs. Denham in tears, and Steenie still dressed.

"You are surely not thinking of going among those people yourself," he said, excitedly, when she took one of the baskets from the table, evidently with the intention of accompanying him.

"You are going," she answered, "and it will be no worse for me than it is for you."

"You are a woman—I am a man. You have no right to expose yourself. There is no need ——"

She stopped him. "There must be need if there is danger—the greater the danger the greater the need. If you please, Mrs. Denham," turning to her friend, "will you tell him you think I am doing right?"

Rector's wife as she was, the old lady had her weaknesses, and surely the most natural of them was her love for pretty Steenie Bright.

"My dear," she said tearfully, "you could not do wrong if you tried; but I cannot help thinking—I really cannot help thinking, my love——" And she quite broke down in the excess of her motherly fear.

But Steenie stood her ground. She looked straight at Kenneth Dart, with the first touch of girlish fire in her eyes he had ever felt the power of.

"You know I am right," she said. "And I would rather die because I had helped people who were suffering than live because I had left them to bear everything alone."

He did not say another word. He went out of the room in silence. For a moment she felt a spark of indignation against him; but the instant it died out reaction followed, and she was sorry, just as a child might have been. She did not like to speak to him, and he did not speak to her; so they walked on without exchanging a word until they reached their destination. Then, just as he laid his hand upon the latch, Steenie's trouble became too much for her, and she looked up at him with her timid pain in her eyes.

"Mr. Dart," she faltered. "If you please, are you—— Have I made you angry with me?"

Had she been a child who had done him some wrong, she could not have spoken more simply. And she was so much better than he was—so far above him! His heart had never quickened at any speech or look of hers before, but it quickened then. And yet she did not speak warmly.

"I have no right to be angry," he said. "I am only fearful. Gowanham cannot do without you."

The gentle, troubled heart beat a little sadly. "If Gowanham cannot do without me, God will take care of me," she said in a soft half whisper.

Months passed before the dreadful epidemic died entirely away. During the weeks of suffering Steenie Bright did her work so well and bravely that even her nearest friends wondered. The slender young figure passed from house to house, and from bedside to bedside, an almost angelic presence. It seemed that, in truth, Gowanham could not afford to lose her, for the scourge never fell, even lightly, upon her, though she grew paler and thinner with her labor and watching. And her work brought forth double fruit, though she was quite unconscious of it. There was one man who, in his self-enforced labor, looked on at her with a sting of conscience sometimes too hard to bear. Hers was a work of love; his a cold, bought sacrifice, and he had been weary of it before he had taken it into his hands. His earnestness was so great a mockery, hers so fair a truth.

She was very quiet in those days, he noticed, and there was often a shadow on her once bright face. She was tired out, and well she might be, he told himself. It never occurred to him that she might have other cause for sadness. But good, motherly Mrs. Denham became anxious, and accused her of being ill; and at last, one night, when she came in, took possession of her, and kept her prisoner.

"If you were any one else but Steenie Bright, I should say you had a little secret, and were not quite happy," she said; "but I know Steenie Bright so well that I am sure she is only weak and worn out. There, my dear, you must not think of stirring. You are going to sit in the Rector's chair, and drink the tea I bring you, and do nothing but watch the fire until you fall asleep."

Steenie was obliged to submit, after a weak protest, to which Mrs. Denham replied by kissing her, with tears in her eyes; and when, later in the evening, Kenneth Dart came in, he found her lying in the Rector's chair, wrapped in a big shawl, and fast asleep, breathing softly, the pale, sweet face drooping upon the cushions.

Mrs. Denham had been called out, so he went to the hearth, and stood there regarding the girl with a new feeling of unrest. He was ill himself, weary, and broken down; indeed, he had feared more than once during the day that his turn had come at length.

Perhaps the unconscious intensity of his gaze had some magnetic influence, for, in the midst of his reverie, Steenie stirred, and the next instant her eyes opened full upon him as he watched her. She gave him a faint, sweet smile, but did not stir.

"Mr. Dart!" she said. "When did you come in? Do you want to see Mrs. Denham?"

"Not especially," he answered. "Now I ask myself the question, I believe it is you I want to see."

She moved then, sitting up, and looking at him anxiously. "You are ill!" she exclaimed. "You are afraid that—"

"Hush!" he said. "Don't be frightened. It is not that, though I am far from well. Miss Bright, I have come to you for advice. No. I have come to make a confession to you."

"To me!" she said. "To me!"

It was so evident that she did not understand him, that he felt his humiliation all the more keenly.

"Yes," he said; "to you. I have come to tell you what a paltry coward I am; what a hypocrite I have shown myself; how unworthy I am even of common respect."

And then he poured forth the whole story. Often as he had puzzled her, she had never dreamed of the truth being what he showed her it was, that his heart had never been in his work, and that he had not even tried to deceive himself into the belief that it was so. It was a strange thing he was doing—pouring out his remorse to this inexperienced girl; a little girl who had spent her life among worsteds and darning-needles, behind the counter of a Gowanham shop; and yet he had never been tempted to tell the whole truth to any one but Steenie Bright; and but for Steenie Bright he might never have told it at all.

"My life is a lie," he said, in the end. "A dishonest pretense. I will not keep it up any longer. I am not fit for my position, as you must see."

"No," she answered, simply and sorrowfully; "you are not."

"I will make what reparation I can," he said. "I will tell Mr. Denham what I have told you, and I will go away from Gowanham and from the ministry for ever."

She turned so pale that he could not help seeing it. "For ever?"

"You do not think," he said, startled by the sound of her voice—"you do not think it better that I should remain?"

"No," she answered, still in the same curiously-strained tone; "I think it better that you should go." And all at once she dropped her face upon her hands, and hid it in the cushions. But it was only for a minute. She looked up at him shortly, and spoke again. "I am very sorry," she said softly; "I have no words to tell you how sorry I am for you, and how this has hurt me."

"If prayers are answered," he said, "yours will be. Pray for me."

It was scarcely three minutes after he said this that Steenie noticed that a faint tremor passed over him, and he leaned his head upon his hand. She saw that he turned ashy pale, and before she could disentangle herself from her trappings and spring to his assistance, he was lying upon the hearth, looking just as he had looked the evening she found him stretched across the pavement in the cold and fog. He was miserably weak physically. There could be no mistake as to that. Mrs. Denham came hurrying in.

"It is the fever again, Mrs. Denham," said the poor child. "People who have fought against it so long are often struck down in this way; and," with a strange, despairing sob, "I never knew one of them to get better."

It was a great shock to Mrs. Denham. And that one night at the curate's bedside taught her a secret the existence of which she had never before suspected.

"Don't send me away," said Steenie; "please don't send me away, Mrs. Denham. I have worked for other people, and waited on them, and oh, don't send me away from *him*."

Her passionate, yet half-unconscious emphasis on the last word told the whole story. And so he stayed in the rectory while Kenneth Dart lay there, going down alone to the very gates of death, and every watcher at his side thought each hour would be his last. But the gates were not to swing backward this time. Mrs. Denham said it was because he was faithfully watched and tended; because a desperate, clinging girlish hand held him back, and its owner having earned a gift from heaven, prayed so submissively yet so yearningly for this one life, that it was given in answer. At any rate, Kenneth Dart was snatched, as it were, from the grave. It was Steenie who had saved him, Mrs. Denham declared, when he strove to thank her.

"I am not worthy to touch the hem of her garment," he said, "God help me."

No one knew but himself how dear the girl had grown to his unrestful heart during his sufferings. There were a hundred incidents which had drawn them together, and had brought hope to his soul. It was a strangely humbled and altered man who sat in the Rector's chair ten weeks after he had fallen prostrate at Steenie's feet in the midst of his confession. He was beginning to learn a new lesson, and it was Steenie Bright who had taught him its rudiments.

It was quite ten weeks before Mrs. Denham would hear of her favorite going back to her old place, behind the counter of the Little Shop; but at the end of that time Steenie was resolute, and made her small preparations to go.

"Tibby wants me, I know," she said, with a quiet smile, "and the shop needs attention. And as to puss, why, I have not seen poor puss for ages."

Accordingly, she went up stairs to the library, where Kenneth was sitting alone by the fire, to bid him good-by. She stopped to talk to him for a little while, standing on the opposite side of the hearth, and replying to his remarks in her pretty, modest way. She was glad he was better; he would be quite strong now, and happier, she hoped. This last, in her soft, trustful voice, half timidly. And then he thanked her, in a subdued, rather agitated tone, and there was silence. Steenie turned to go.

"Good night," she said, shaking hands with him: as she left him, her eyes were so filled with tears she could scarcely see the flickering light.

But when she reached the door she heard his voice: "Steenie!" he cried. And he had never called her Steenie before.

It was all she could do to speak aloud, but she managed it with a struggle. "Yes," she answered. "Do you want anything?"

Weak and ill as he was, he rose to his feet, looking so fearfully thin and pale that the mere sight of him sent a new pang through her heart.

"Don't get up," she faltered. "Let me give you what you want."

"I want you," he said.

And then he caught sight of something which gave him a heart-pang too, and a passionate one.

"Are those tears in your eyes?" he cried.

"Yes," said Steenie, and stood before him with wet, dropped lashes, tremulous as before a judge.

Almost the next moment she felt his arms clasping her. "My poor little lamb," he said. "Why are they there? Is it because —?"

"It is because I could not bear to leave you, and think you did not care!" she whispered; and there the innocent, sorrowful voice broke, for she could say no more.

That night the Rector heard his curate's story from beginning to end; and while it was told Steenie sat on a low stool at Kenneth Dart's feet, with her quiet hand in his. When the confession was ended there was a silence, in which the Rector bent his head thoughtfully, and the gentle hand clung to Kenneth's with a closer, tenderer clasp.

"And you wish to take up your work again?" said the Rector.

Kenneth answered him with a silent gesture.

The old man looked at Steenie. "My dear," he said, "you have a tender faith in him at least; and you have promised to help him."

"Yes," answered Steenie, in her low, clear voice.

The Rector, after a moment's thoughtful looking at the red fire, turned to them both once more: "I can trust him," he said. "The man you love is to be trusted. We will begin again."

And so they did; and the Little Shop being closed, its young mistress entered into a new existence. And she was so faithful to her loving task of brightening and purifying the life she had taken into her tender hands, that in the end its record was as fair a one as her own. —*The Argosy.*

**A FUTURE LIFE.**—The pictures of a future world which men have drawn in different lands and ages, all possess at least one claim to our interest. They afford us not indeed the faintest outlines of that undiscovered country beyond the bourne of death, but they reveal with unimpeachable, because unintentional, sincerity, the innermost desires and fears of living men. On that "cloud" which receives every departing soul out of our sight, the magic-lantern of fancy casts its bright or gloomy imagery, and we need but watch the phantasms as they pass to know the hidden slides of the brain which produced them. The luscious gardens and Houris anticipated by the Moslem; the eternal repose of Nirvana sighed for by the Buddhist; the alternate warfare and wassail of Walhalla, for which the Norseman longed as the climax of glory and felicity, convey to us at a glance a livelier conception of the sensuality, the indolence, and the fierceness, of the respective races than could be acquired by elaborate studies of their manners and morality. In a similar way other characteristics are revealed by the terrors of future punishment—which the lively Greek imagined to himself as the endless hopeless, labors of an Ixion or a Sisyphus; the dignified Egyptian, as degradation to a bestial form; and the grim-souled Teuton of the Dark Ages, as eternal torture in a fiery cave. Whatever has constituted man's highest pleasure on earth, that he has hoped to find again in heaven, and whatever he has most dreaded, that he has imagined as forming the ret ibution of guilt hereafter. From this point of view the Christian idea of a serene empyrean, wherein saints and archangels forever cast their crowns before the great White Throne, and worship the thrice Holy One who sitteth thereon—affords singular evidence of the spiritual altitude to which those souls had attained to whom such an apocalypse opened the supremest vision of beatitude. The attitude of adoration—of sublime ecstatic rapture in the presence of perfect holiness and goodness, is assuredly the loftiest of which we have any conception, and to desire to enjoy and prolong it forever can only genuinely pertain to a soul in which the love of divine goodness is already the ruling passion. Wider thought and calmer reflection may teach that not alone on such mountain peaks of emotion, but on the plains of sacred service, should the faithful son of God desire to spend his immortality. But the modern American poet who has taken on himself to sneer at the notion of angels "loafing about the Throne," has given curious evidence of his incompetence to understand what sublime passion it was which inspired that wondrous vision of Patmos.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

**MONKEYS.**—Monkeys have many pleasing qualities; some of the species are very gentle, and capable of considerable affection toward human beings. There is, however, that about monkeys, in this country at least, which should effectually stand in the way of their becoming pets. They have almost always, every one of them, the seeds of a fatal consumption; their lives are nearly always to be measured by a few months; and their antics are none the fewer that they are racked every now and then by a dry, hectic cough. Their ill-health depresses them, but nothing can deprive them of their love of mischief, and this contrast of buffoonery and depression is one reason why a tame monkey makes one of the most melancholy of pets. They are ghastly humorists; they are drolls in season and out; their gayety is like that ascribed to the Chinese, who laugh to see the executioner flog or behead a criminal. A monkey's humor is of a kind that I could never enter into. It is founded on the doing of mischief. Let the man who does not believe me watch a monkey playing with puppies or kittens, and compare their innocent playfulness with the cruel tricks the monkey will put upon them.—*New Quarterly Review.*

## A J. P. B. D.

### MA SAINTE AUX ROSES!

Vieil ermite que je suis,
Attendant la mort sans crainte,
Que tout serait triste ici
N'eussé-je point une Sainte!
J'ai beau tâcher d'adorer
Mainte à qui tel dévot prie,
Je ne peux m'aenouiller
Qu'aux pieds d'une Sainte en vie.

Car celles dont les portraits
Ornent tant de Sanctuaires
Ne sont que de vains reflêts,
Sauf aux yeux fervents des Pères.
Que me fait ce canevas froid,
Peint par quelque défunt maître,
Quand Elle—ma Sainte à moi
Le pinceau Divin fit naître!

Pauvre Abbé!—vos sombres toits,
Rendant de l'Avé la phrase,
Ecrasent de tout leur poids
La Sainte ardeur de l'extase.
Tandis que moi, sur le pré,
Butinant ses fleurs écloses,
J'en engerbe un frais bouquet
Pour leur sœur. ma "Sainte aux Roses."

L'Abbé voit à son reveil
Sa Madonne à peau de cire;
Moi je rêve au teint vermeil
De ma Sainte et son sourire;
En songe, du Paradis
Il voit la cime lointaine,
Tandis qu'à cent pas d'ici
Ma Sainte est ma Châtelaine.

SAMUEL WARD.

**AN OLD-TIME MANAGERESS.**—A famous provincial manager, or manageress, was one Mrs. Baker, concerning whom curious particulars are related in the memoirs of Thomas Dibdin, and in the life of Grimaldi, the clown. The lady owned theatres at Canterbury, Rochester, Maidstone, Tunbridge Wells, Feversham, Deal, and other places, but was understood to have commenced her professional career in connection with a puppet-show, or even the homely entertainment of "Punch and Judy." But her industry, energy, and enterprise were of an indomitable kind. She generally lived in her theatres, and, rising early to accomplish her marketing and other household duties, she proceeded to take up her position in the box-office, with the box-book open before her, and resting upon it "a massy silver inkstand, which, with a superb pair of silver trumpets, several cups, tankards, and candlesticks of the same pure metal, it was her honest pride to say she had paid for with her own hard earnings." While awaiting the visits of those desirous to book their places for the evening, she arranged the programme of the entertainments. Her education was far from complete, however, for although she could read, she was but an indifferent scribe. By the help of scissors, needle, thread, and a bundle of old playbills, she achieved her purposes. She cut a play from one bill, an interlude from another, a farce from a third, and sewing the slips neatly together avoided the use of pen and ink. When the name of a new performer had to be introduced she left a blank to be filled up by the first of her actors she happened to encounter, presuming him to be equal to the use of a pen. She sometimes beat the drum, or tolled the bell behind the scenes, when the representation needed such embellishments, and occasionally fulfilled the duties of prompter. In this respect it was unavoidable that she should be now and then rather overtasked. On one special evening she held the book during the performance of the old farce of "Who's the Duke?" The part of *Gradus* was undertaken by her leading actor, one Gardner, and in the scene of *Gradus'* attempt to impose upon the gentleman of the story, by affecting to speak Greek, the performer's memory unfortunately failed him. He glanced appealingly toward the prompt side of the stage. Mrs. Baker was mute, examining the play-book with a puzzled air. "Give me the word, Madam," whispered the actor. "It's a hard word, Jem," the lady replied. "Then give me the next." "That's harder." The performer was at a stand-still; the situation was becoming desperate. "The next!" cried Gardner, furiously. "Harder still!" answered the prompter, and then, perplexed beyond bearing, she flung the book on the stage, and exclaimed, aloud: "There, now, you have them all; take your choice." The lady's usual station was in front of the house, however. She was her own money-taker, and to this fact has been ascribed the great good fortune she enjoyed as a manager. "Now, then, pit or box, pit or gallery, box or pit?" she cried incessantly. "Pit! Pit!" half a dozen voices might cry. "Then pay two shillings. Pass on, Tom Fool!" for so on busy nights she invariably addressed her patrons of all classes. To a woman who had to quit the theatre, owing to the cries of the child she bore in her arms disturbing the audience, Mrs. Baker observed, as she returned the entrance-money, "Foolish woman! Foolish woman! Don't come another night till half-price, and then give your baby some Dalby's Carminative." "I remember," writes Dibdin, "one very crowded night, patronized by a royal Duke at Tunbridge Wells, when Mrs. Baker was taking money for three doors at once, her anxiety and very proper tact led her, while receiving cash from one customer, to keep an eye in perspective on the next, to save time, as thus: 'Little girl! get your money ready, while this gentleman pays. My Lord! I'm sure your Lordship has silver. Let that little boy go in while I give his Lordship change. Shan't count after your Ladyship. Here comes the Duke! Make haste! His royal Highness will please to get his ticket ready while my lady—now Sir! Now your royal Highness!' 'Oh dear, Mrs. Baker, I've left my ticket in another coat pocket!' 'To be sure you have! Take your royal Highness' word! Let his royal Highness pass! His royal Highness has left his ticket in his other coat pocket.' Great laughter followed, and I believe the rank and fashion of the evening found more entertainment in the lobby than on the stage—*All the Year Round.*

**A GENTLEMAN.**—There is a prevalent fallacy that to be a gentleman it is essential to follow a gentlemanly occupation, from which category is, of course, excluded anything so degrading as trade or manual labor. One result of this is that the learned professions are overstocked, the gentlemanly-labor market is glutted, and there is, as an inevitable result, a great and growing amount of genteel poverty, which is often sorely pressed to satisfy the vulgar necessity of living. England daily increases in wealth, and they who mainly contribute to and share in her growing prosperity are the despised pursuits of commerce and manufactures. On the other hand, we have an array of poor curates and lieutenants on half-pay, a host of briefless barristers and gray-haired civil servants, starving in their dignity and too proud to own it, "who cannot dig, and are ashamed to beg;" while, on the other, there are our shrewd and energetic sons of toil amassing fortunes, buying estates, getting into Parliament, efficiently performing the duties of members of local boards and municipal councils, and otherwise making their mark on society, and so influencing their generation as to suggest that there may be a more extensive application of the term "gentleman" than many have been willing to admit.

There is among us so much surface gentility and assumption of superiority that self-assertion is at a premium; and we "follow my leader" in paying homage to the tinsel of a showy exterior, and in bowing the knee before "success in life," as the great golden calf of modern days. Only let a man have money, and it matters not how he became possessed of it. There are not a few who hold their heads high, and who look with disdain on all in an inferior station, whose fingers all the gold in the mint cannot wash from the slime of the mean and dishonest transactions whereby they have amassed their wealth. "Nothing is missing but conscience—nothing lost but honor." Boldly tell one of this shoddy aristocracy that he is not a gentleman, and he will certainly sue you for libel. A recent writer observes that it is as obvious a perversion of the term to say that to be a gentleman is to do and be all that is excellent, as to say that he is one who never does anything; that although a man may be a good man in addition to being a gentleman, the two things are quite distinct, and that, in short, he may be a gentleman and yet be a very wicked man. We believe this to be an entire misconception of the character. A man so inconsistent as to sail under false colors and make himself agreeable for a sinister purpose, we should consider one of the most dangerous persons we could introduce into our houses or among our friends. We find a better conception of the character in a recent work of fiction. "He is certainly a gentleman," the author says of one of his heroes, "though what it is that constitutes a gentleman is an open question. It is not culture, for I have known ignorant men who were gentlemen, and learned scholars who were not. It is not money, nor grace, nor goodness, nor station. It is something indefinable, like poetry."—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

**PERCEVAL IN 1811.**—The events of the preceding month had increased Perceval's reputation in an extraordinary degree. His pluck and dexterity had gained him a host of friends. Even his enemies admired the undaunted resolution with which he was carrying on the battle. "Greenhill dined with me," wrote Ward on the 7th January. "He is red-hot on the other side," but "he adores Perceval." "Long," he says a little further on, on the same day, "cordially agreed with me in opinion of Perceval's superior merits, of his increased reputation, and on the pleasure it was to have such a leader in such a cause. He said that, like Rose, in the original separation between him and Canning, he had inclined to think the latter would have been the stronger of the two as Premier, * * * but he thought himself now entirely mistaken upon the comparative merits of the two men." "I remember asking Lord Temple," Ward wrote the next day, "if he did not give Perceval his respect; to which he said he was obliged to, for the stand he had made; but that he ought to be impeached for leaving the royal authority so long vacant." "M. A. Taylor," he writes on the 11th, "amused me in talking of Perceval; he was the best creature, he said, and had shown great ability and great courage, but was so wrong in his conduct he was sorry for it." "To-day I met Lord Kensington," he writes next day. "Though it rained hard, he stopped to say abruptly enough, 'Well, whether you are out or in, my respect and approbation will always follow Perceval; he has shown himself game, and fought like a gentleman, so we all say!'" Wilberforce summed it up more concisely. "All acknowledge the talent, integrity, good humor, and various excellences of Perceval through all the conduct of this difficult business. His colleagues don't help him at all." "Throughout the whole of the debate—in every stage of the regency business, from the first introduction of it," wrote Rose—"Mr. Perceval has conducted himself with a degree of talent, manliness, temper, and perseverance, equal to anything I ever witnessed in Parliament, except that in eloquence he fell somewhat short of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox; but upon the whole, combining all points, I am bound to acknowledge that I think Mr. Pitt, if he had been living, could hardly have produced more complete effect.—*Walpole's "Life of Spencer Perceval."*

**ABYSSINIAN SLAVES.**—The Abyssinian girls are remarkably pretty, with large eyes and delicately-shaped features. These girls are brought down from the Galla country by the slave-dealers from Abyssinia. That beautiful country, which, had we not wantonly deserted it, might have become of great importance, is now a prey to anarchy. The opposing tribes are only too happy to sell their female prisoners to the Arab slave-traders. These people bring down the young girls in gangs by various routes, but the principal outlet is the Red Sea, about Massowa. A great market is at Gallabat, the frontier town of Abyssinia. There I have seen them crowded together in mat tents, waiting for purchasers from those commissioned to procure slaves by the wealthy Arabs and Turkish officials. At Gallabat a handsome young girl of sixteen is worth about £15, but the same girl at Cairo would fetch £40 or £50. The Abyssinians are a much advanced race compared with the negroes of Central Africa. The women are very affectionate and devoted to those who show them kindness. Thus, as they combine beauty with devotion, they are much sought for, and command a high price in the market. They are seldom purchased by common people, as their price is too high, and they cannot earn money by bodily labor like negresses, being too delicate and unable to sustain fatigue. Although they are generally termed Abyssinians, (*Habbesheea,*) I have never met with a true high-caste Abyssinian girl—these would be Christians; whereas all I have seen have been Gallas—a Mohammedan race. Many of these poor girls die from fatigue on the desert journey from Gallabat to the sea-coast. Those who reach Khartoum, or the towns of Lower Egypt, are sold to the wealthy, and generally take a high position in the harems, often becoming the wives of their purchasers. In the Soudan I have met several charming Abyssinian ladies, who, having married European residents, have become perfectly civilized; proving the race is capable of great advancement.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

**THE SYMPATHY OF NATURE.**—How could it be that everything was living still, now that she was gone? Tell me not that nature can console; against actual pain, against real loss, nature can do nothing. When you have been pining in your chamber, mortified by the treachery, unkindness, or deceit of those around you, go out and breathe the free fresh air of the pastures and the woods, and you shall soon regain your peacefulness; the malicious mischief of the slanderous can harm you not amidst the pure and unsullied charms of nature; but when the bitter stroke of bereavement has fallen on your life, and your wife is taken from your gaze, then neither tree, nor stream, nor flowers, nor blue sky, nor music of the birds can avail to alleviate your woe; these things all belong to a different sphere, and have no voice of solace for the mourner as he bewails his loss.—*Walfried: a Translation from the German.*

**THE SOLAR CORONA.**—After an adventurous journey into the interior from Cape Town, Mr. Stone has been fortunate enough to obtain an uninterrupted view for nearly four minutes of the solar eclipse of April 16, and though the instrumental means at his disposal were not all that could be desired, the results obtained are important, and worthy of such an energetic observer. Of course the spectroscope was the chief instrument of the attack, which was directed entirely against that wonderful appendage of the sun, the corona. The observations made in India during the eclipse of 1871 are fully confirmed by Mr. Stone, and it appears that the corona is composed of incandescent gas, shining partly by its own glow, and partly by reflected sunlight, for Mr. Stone found its spectrum to consist of one bright line, and several others not so conspicuous, and only seen near the sun's limb, together with a faint solar spectrum crossed by the Fraunhofer dark lines, and due to reflected sunlight. Another important observation was, that just after the sun's light had been blotted out by the advancing moon, and before the latter had covered the portion just beyond the sun's limb, lines of the spectrum usually seen dark against the bright background of the spectrum flashed out bright as the latter faded away. This phenomenon was observed in the eclipse of 1870 by Prof. Young, by more than one observer in 1871, and again, in 1872, by Mr. Pogson, and is important as showing the existance of a stratum of incandescent vapors of different metals close to the sun's surface, which gives rise to the absorption bands known as Fraunhofer's lines, and from which the explosions of hydrogen and the lighter vapors, which form the red prominences, have their origin. A drawing of the corona was made by a lady several hundred miles away from Mr. Stone's station, and this agrees remarkably with the appearance seen by Mr. Stone and his wife, thus negativing the hypothesis of a terrestrial origin for the phenomenon.—*Academy.*

**VENICE.**—Venice has no poet! She has been celebrated by strangers, but never in her own musical tongue by a son of her own. All the great songs of Italy have come from other regions; not only the "Divine Comedy," which would be out of place among those gleaming watery ways, but even the lighter-storied strains of the *Decameron,* the love-sonnets which would have chimed so sweetly to the measure of the waves. Music is everywhere about, but articulate verse nowhere. "*Ah oui, tous les Venitians chantent,*" says in bad French, and with a certain Teutonic contempt, the German waiting-maid, sniffing disdainfully with broad Teutonic nose at the soft harmonies that rise from the floating choir in the gondola outside the window. All Venetians sing; and no doubt there are humble popular poets here as elsewhere in Italy—a hundred nameless song-makers, who supply the wants of the people; but no voice great enough to have been heard beyond the lagoons has risen out of Venice proper except in tones of statecraft and diplomacy—in roar of cannon, or in the painter's still language, the poetry of art. Even kind old Goldoni, with his lively dramas, is a Chizziote; and our own Byron is the greatest poetical recollection which one hears of along the noble poetic course of that canal highway, every house of which, reflected with all its lights in the dancing water, is of itself a poem.—[illegible]

# FRENCH JUSTICE.

## A VICTIM OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

### THE EVIL EFFECTS OF A BAD REPUTATION —A STORY OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

In the year 1687 a splendid mansion in the Rue Royale, Paris, numbered among its tenants François, Count De Montgomery, and his lady, who occupied the basement and first floor, and the Sieur and Mme. D'Anglade, who rented the second and third floors. The Count was a man of wealth, keeping up an extensive establishment, and moving in the first circles of society. M. D'Anglade, whose means were comparatively small, was seen less frequently in the haunts of fashion. Still he and his wife made desperate efforts to "ruffle it with the best." They went out as often as they could, and whenever they had money, spent it freely in the cultivation of fashionable friends. Among these they numbered many in distinguished positions, including their neighbors, the Montgomeries. Of their antecedents, however, nothing much was known. Rumor had it that D'Anglade was a gambler, and no one knew that the pair had any visible and reputable means of support. This uncertain reputation did not prevent their associating with the best society in the capital as long as they behaved themselves and paid their way; but when trouble or suspicion should fall upon them their doubtful character was sure to act as a millstone about their necks, and circumstantial evidence, which would leave unhurt one in an assured position, would work the ruin of these Bohemians of society.

On Monday evening, Sept. 22, 1687, the Count and Countess Montgomery left Paris for their country place at Villehousin. The Anglades accepted an invitation to accompany them, but, for some trivial reason, subsequently declined. They returned on Wednesday, a day sooner than they expected, and for a singular reason. The Count, on sitting down to table after his arrival at Villehousin, was startled by finding a drop of blood on his napkin, the presence of which could be in no way accounted for. Disturbed by a vague presentiment that there was something wrong, he hurried back to Paris.

On the evening of their return the D'Anglades called on them at supper to pay their compliments, and a lively and pleasant conversation ensued.

Early the next day the Count waited on the Lieutenant Criminel, and announced that during his absence a coffer in his apartments had been forced open, and thirteen bags, containing 1,000 livres in silver each had been stolen, besides 11,500 livres in gold, and a pearl necklace valued at 4,000 livres more. The proper officers at once repaired to the house, and were soon convinced that the robbery had been effected by some one familiar with the premises, and a general inquiry was resolved upon. M. D'Anglade was the first to demand a search. Coffers, cabinets, and drawers were ransacked, beds and pillows ripped open, but nothing was found. The searchers then went up to the garrets, Mme. D'Anglade excusing herself from accompanying them on the plea of fatigue. In the first room, concealed in an old chest full of ragged linen, was found a rouleau of seventy louis d'or, wrapped in a geneological paper belonging to the Count, which he identified, and now, without further ceremony, charged the D'Anglades with being concerned in the robbery, and demanded that they should be submitted to a separate interrogation. This was done, and a certain hesitation in their answers, hardly to be wondered at under the circumstances, increased the suspicion of their guilt.

Unfortunately, it so happened that Mme. D'Anglade drew attention to the fact that the door of the servants' bedroom was unlocked. Search was made, and in a recess were found three bags containing 1,000 livres each. No other part of the rooms occupied by the Count was searched, a remarkable omission, seeing that the recent discovery bore suspiciously upon his own domestics. He, indeed, offered to be answerable for the latter, but what can be thought of the impartiality of the magistrate, who, on the discovery of the louis d'ors, turning to D'Anglade, coolly remarked: "Monsieur, if *you* did not commit this robbery it was I."

The D'Anglades were arrested and confined, the husband at the Châtelet, the wife at Fort l'Evêque. Two days later they were tried for burglary. The evidence against them was intrinsically very weak. The lois d'ors found in the garret, to which, as occupying the upper floors, they had most ready access, and the evidence of a sister of the Count, who had seen D'Anglade near the door of the valet's room, where the bags were found, before and after the Count's arrival, was all the evidence which tended to implicate the D'Anglades in this robbery. What ruined them was the evidence of character. Several witnesses testified that D'Anglade was a gambler and supported himself by play; that he had no money and no one knew how he lived; one witness also testified that he had resided with the accused in a hotel where some silver plate had been stolen and never traced.

On January 19, 1688, the Judge ordered that D'Anglade should be submitted to the question ordinary and extraordinary, by which euphemism the French Courts were wont to designate the torture, which until the revolution of 1789 was in constant use to extort confessions. D'Anglade appealed to the Parliament of Paris. The latter decreed that he should undergo the question as intended, but "*manentibus indiciis*," *i. e.*, corroborative proofs being still required, and the non-confession of the accused not freeing him from the charge. The torture was applied, but without extracting anything from the prisoner. He was then condemned on the strength of the testimony already procured. On Feb. 16, he was sentenced to the galleys for nine years, his wife being banished for the same period; fined 3,000 livres civil reparation, and 25,673 livres to the Count, besides 4,000 livres on failure to produce the pearl necklace.

D'Anglade, whose health was but feeble, appeared completely overcome and prostrated by this fatal result. Nevertheless he was removed from the judgment chamber only to be cast into a dark and miserable dungeon in the castle of Montgomery, languishing in that confinement without air, comfort, or companionship until he was conducted forth to the Chateau de Tourville, and invited to the dreaded galley-slave's chain. Sick, and near his end as he supposed himself to be he still protested his innocence and made a declaration in writing to that effect.

Contrary to expectation he recovered and prepared to undergo the sentence passed upon him. The Count not only took measures to insure his departure before he was fully recovered, but even took post on the roadside to see him pass on his way to the galleys. D'Anglade was too weak to walk; he was lifted by two men into a cart, and at the end of a day's journey laid on some straw in a barn. On his arrival at Marseilles he was taken to the Convicts' Hospital, which he never left alive. He died March 4, four months after his arrival at Marseilles.

Mme. D'Anglade was seized with a painful illness, the result of the great shock she experienced when the sentence was passed. She was reduced to the brink of the grave, and languished in a wretched dungeon, her only nurse her little daughter, some ten years old. At last the daughter, too, fell ill, and, although suffering from fever and cold sweats, the unfortunate pair were allowed neither clean linen nor fire. At last, after five months, they were removed to a better cell. But now a change was at hand.

Within a short time of the sad death of M. D'Anglade certain anonymous letters were addressed to more than one person in official position, in which the writer stated that, being on the point of entering a monastery, he desired to make known that the Sieur D'Anglade was completely innocent of the theft for which he had been condemned; that the real authors of the crime were one Vincent Belestre, son of a tanner at Mans, and the priest François Gagnard, almoner of the Count De Montgomery, and that a woman named De La Comble could throw some light on the affair.

One of these letters was addressed to the Lieutenant-Criminel, who placed it in the hands of an expert detective; another was sent to the Countess Montgomery, who kept it secret; while a third was received by a gentleman named Loysillon, and proved of much value in the ensuing process.

Upon the publication of these facts, the friends of the Montgomeries said the letters were simply an artifice of Mme. D'Anglade to clear her husband's reputation. Search, however, was made by the authorities into the antecedents of the parties accused, with the following results:

Belestre, while a mere youth, had been concerned in a murder which compelled him to fly from home and friends, and assume a false name. He enlisted in the army, but, in consequence of an affray in which a Sergeant of his regiment was killed, (it was supposed by his hand,) he had deserted. Since that time he had become a vagabond, supporting himself by roguery and mendicancy, until, becoming acquainted with François Gagnard, his fortunes underwent a sudden change. He was known to be in possession of large sums in gold and silver coin, wore laced clothes, and actually purchased an estate near Mans worth from 9,000 to 10,000 livres.

François Gagnard was the son of a turnkey of the prison at Mans. Having forfeited the bail he had given when under arrest for some offense, he fled to Paris. He subsisted on the masses he performed at St. Esprit, till he entered the count's household as almoner. While in this position he always seemed in poverty, but on quitting it launched into every extravagance, and indulged himself in all the fashionable luxuries, including a mistress, upon whom this ornament to the priesthood squandered large sums.

Both the accused were at once arrested, or to speak more correctly, transferred to other custody, both being, singularly enough, in confinement on other charges—Gagnard for having been present at a recent murder—Belestre for swindling a countryman out of 500 livres.

The woman De La Comble was also produced, and gave most damnatory evidence, while, fortunately for the ends of justice, Belestre himself furnished the prosecution with information as to where they could seek for further testimony. A witness was produced to whom some persons unknown had communicated circumstances connected with the robbery. To him Belestre petulantly remarked, that he spoke under the prompting of certain persons of doubtful character, viz., one Giraut, the Abbé De Fontspeire, La Roque, and La Fonds. It was inferred that these parties were accomplices; they were all apprehended, and the truth revealed.

The circumstances of the robbery rendered it certain that entrance to the premises had been effected by means of a false key. Belestre was shown both to have manufactured and to have bought such. He had exhibited a key to one witness, pointing at the same time to a bag of money with the remark: "This should be a key of gold, for it has opened my way to all you see there." Being asked to explain, he said it was a false key he had made from a wax impression of the true one. This candid practitioner owned to several indifferent persons that his favorite mode of becoming rich was by the use of such instruments. He lovingly called the key in question "*la gaillard dorée.*"

The Abbé de Fontspeire, who had written the anonymous letters, testified that he had overheard the following conversation between the prisoners when they were dining together:

"Eat, drink, my friend," said Belestre; "let us be jolly, now M. le Marquis is at the galleys."

"Nevertheless," said Gagnard, "I am sorry for him; he was not a bad fellow, after all, and it's rather hard on him."

"Bou, bou!" exclaimed Belestre, "how pity a man whose ruin makes our fortune?"

The woman De La Comble alias Cartaud, swore that Belestre showed her large sums of money and a pearl necklace, which he said he had won at play. Prior to the robbery he told her he was about to make a grand "*coup.*" Shortly afterward while walking with Belestre at the Luxembourg he asked witness to withdraw, as he expected his partner in the grand "*coup,*" who was coming to divide with him. At this time Gagnard made his appearance, and seemed much confused at not finding Belestre alone. The latter gentleman also showed witness a hundred louis in a leathern belt. Upon her remarking that it was wrong to steal, he said that the party from whom he had taken this was rich enough to stand the loss.

Other witnesses confirmed her statements, and it is a singular fact that while the D'Anglade trial was going on, all the thieves of Paris knew that Belestre and Gagnard were the guilty parties. It was also shown that Belestre had, through one Ribon, procured the insertion in the *Gazette d'Hollande* of the following paragraph:

> "There have been recently executed at Orleans two criminals, one of whom, at the last moment, confessed that he had committed the robbery at the house of the Count De Montgomery, for which the late Marquis D'Anglade was condemned to the galleys."

He seems to have regarded this as a passport, if not a pardon, for he never stirred without it, and had it on his person at the time of his arrest.

Both the prisoners were convicted and sentenced. Belestre being put to the torture said nothing, but Gagnard made a full confession. Moreover, he stated that when the robbery was discovered and search made in the house, he was so flurried and terrified that had he been interrogated he would surely have let the cat out of the bag. He had made the wax impression of the key and given Belestre all necessary information about the house and its occupants.

The innocence of the D'Anglades being thus established, Parliament granted letters of revision to that effect. Their child, Constance Guillemot D'Anglade, by her guardian, also put forward a claim for damages against the Count, and on this point greater difficulties arose. The process continued many months, and a vast amount of legal knowledge was brought to bear, the question being substantially on the degree of justification that might be pleaded by the Count on the ground of circumstances certainly suspicious, though subsequently explained.

The final decree was at last rendered. It cleared the memory of both husband and wife from all complicity, and declared their imprisonment and the confiscation of their goods unjust and injurious. It ordered the erasure from the records of all mention of their process, and condemned the Count De Montgomery to restore certain sums calculated on the basis of the money seized, the sale of effects, loss of interest, &c., amounting to nearly 30,000 livres.

This decree, dated 17th June, 1693, terminated this remarkable case.

### GAS BILLS—ONE OF THE REASONS WHY THEY ARE SO LARGE.

Speaking of gas bills, the Milwaukee *Sentinel* says: "One point which is imperfectly understood by gas consumers, and which is of the utmost importance in the economical consumption of gas, says the *American Progress*, lies in the fact that there is a certain degree of pressure—practically from four to five tenths by the gauge—at which the greatest illuminating power can be obtained from the gas consumed, while a greater pressure than this results in loss. The most important reason for this is that the carbon—which is the constituent of the street gas upon which depends its illuminating power—requires time to obtain from the atmosphere the oxygen necessary to support combustion and to raise it to the white heat which gives the highest degree of illumination. If the pressure of the gas is too high, its passage into the air is so rapid as to prevent the proper accomplishment of this result. When the pressure is very great it is indicated by a hissing noise at the burner and a distorted blue flame which emits but little light. Under these conditions a large percentage of the gas passes off before the luminous particles of carbon are properly ignited. But even when no "blowing" noise is heard, the pressure is frequently so high as to occasion a considerable waste from the cause mentioned, and a corresponding disproportion between the amount of the gas bill and of the light obtained. Owing to the constant variation of pressure to which the street gas is liable, these conditions are likely to occur at any time, as the gas is manufactured miles away from the consumer, and immense pressure is required at the gasometer to overcome the friction of transit, so that the furthest consumer may be supplied. Again, as gas is so much lighter than air, a pressure that is barely sufficient for low places will be largely in excess for higher localities. Besides this, there is the variation which arises from shutting off the gas from a part of the burners in the building or street, which frequently forces upon those still burning a large excess of pressure. In order to regulate this pressure so that it shall be under all circumstances of like degree, a New-York inventor has contrived a regulator, which, attached to the gasometer, precludes all waste of gas, and a corresponding saving, of course, in the company's quarterly bills."

### SELECTION OF A PASTOR.

The congregation of the Rondout, N. Y., Presbyterian Church met, says the *Daily Freeman*, on Wednesday evening for the purpose of selecting a Pastor. The meeting was organized by appointing Rev. J. O. Denniston Moderator and David S. Hasbrouck Secretary, and after reading of the Scriptures and prayer by Rev. Mr. Denniston the meeting proceeded with the business before it. The rules of the church governing such occasions were read by the Moderator, and Mr. W. B. Crane, of the session, reported that the session were unanimous in recommending Rev. Isaac Clark for the pastorate of the church. An informal ballot was then taken, followed by a formal ballot, Rev. Mr. Clark having a majority over all other candidates. A motion to make the selection of Rev. Mr. Clark unanimous was then carried. Messrs. W. B. Crane, D. B. Abbey, and Francis S. Powley, Elders, and Edward Tompkins, James McCausland, and C. M. Preston, Trustees, were appointed a committee to sign the call to Rev. Mr. Clark, and the salary to be offered fixed at $2,500 per annum, with the free use of the parsonage. The meeting, after singing the Doxology and receiving the benediction, then adjourned.

### WIDOWS OF 1812.

On the rolls at the New-Orleans office there are the names of forty-one persons who are widows of soldiers in the second war of independence. The extreme age of the persons is inferred from the fact that they could only become pensioners on proof that they were married prior to Feb. 17, 1815. That was fifty-nine years ago, and if it be assumed that the youngest of these war widows was only fourteen years old at the time of her marriage, she must now be seventy-three years old, [illegible] says the New-Orleans Times, without any information as to the age of the oldest, but [illegible] of the others must be centenarians.

# A RETROSPECTIVE SKETCH.

## DR. DARWIN AND HIS LICHFIELD FRIENDS.

Under the head of "Lichfield" in Johnson's Dictionary, first edition, occurs the following: "Lichfield, the field of the dead, a city in Staffordshire, so called from martyred Christians. *Salve magna parens.*" Here, in a stiff, old fashioned, square house, in Market street, bearing the name M. Johnson, "the great lexicograper" was born in 1709, in which same year his father filled the office of Sheriff of the city. For his birth-place the doctor ever retained the fondest affection. Speaking of their journey in 1776, Boswell says: "I wished to have stayed at Birmingham to-night, but my friend was impatient to reach his native city, so we drove on that stage in the dark, and were long pensive and silent. When we came within the focus of the Lichfield lamps, 'Now,' said he, 'we are getting out of a state of death.' We put up at the Three Crowns, not one of the greatest inns, but a good old-fashioned one, which was kept by Mr. Wilkins, and was the next (or next but one) house to that in which Johnson was born and brought up, and which was still his property. He expatiated in praise of Lichfield and its inhabitants, who, he said, were the most sober, decent people in England; were the genteelest in proportion to their wealth, and spoke the purest English. Very little business appeared to be doing. 'Surely, Sir,' said I, 'you are an idle set of people.' 'Sir,' said Johnson, 'we are a city of philosophers. We work with our heads and make the bodies of Birmingham work for us with their hands.'" Lichfield was, undoubtedly, the resort of a very remarkable circle of people in the latter half of the last century.

Dr. Darwin, Richard Lovel Edgeworth, Thomas Day, the author of *Sandford and Merton*, David Garrick, all these were connected with this ancient city, about the middle of the last century, and to all of them, save the last, we are introduced by its literary lady of that period, Anna Seward, in her memoir of its renowned physician.

Dr. Erasmus Darwin ought, although he belonged to the generation of our grandfathers, to have some interest for ourselves, for he was grandfather of the Darwin of to-day, who is not more famous now than was his grandfather a century ago. The son of a private gentleman, residing near Newark, in Nottinghamshire, Erasmus Darwin came to Lichfield in 1756 with a high academic repuation from both Cambridge and Edinburgh.

A remarkable cure of a young man of distinction in the neighborhood soon placed Dr. Darwin high in his profession at Lichfield, and he continued rapidly to acquire a fame which became fully equal to that of the chief metropolitan physician. He married and bought "an old half-timbered house," close to the Ladies of the Vale, as Lichfield Cathedral, with its three beautiful spires, is called. This he proceeded to transform into a charming abode, making it a sort of *rus in urbe*. This soon became the centre of a most remarkable society. Here were to be met Watt, of steam-engine renown; his partner, Boulton; Richard Lovel Edgeworth, the father of the accomplished Maria; Mr. Day, author of *Sandford and Merton*.

Day and Edgeworth had been at Oxford together. They were both men of means and ability, and both had, to some extent, probably, "bees in their bonnets." A more curious story, matrimonially considered, has surely seldom been told than that of Mr. Day. Disgusted at the caprice of a young lady whom Miss Seward tells us had, in the stilted language then in vogue, "claimed the triumph of a lettered heart without knowing how to value and retain her prize," he and his friend Mr. Bricknell, a barrister, went off to Shrewsbury, where there was a foundling hospital, whence Day selected a beautiful little blonde whom he dubbed Lucretia, and a lovely brunette to whom he gave—after the city where he found her—the name of Sabrina. Careful conditions were made by the authorities as to his providing for the children, and off they went with him to France. He had a nice time of it. Forthwith they fought and quarreled incessantly, and having contrived to catch the small-pox, kept him chained to their bedside, by shrieking if they were left without any one who could speak English, for it having been a part of his scheme that these children, one of whom was to be his future wife, should receive no ideas save from him, he had taken no servant with them from England. Soon after they recovered from this disease, which did their looks no harm, they were upset in a boat on the Rhine, but Mr. Day saved them. Eight months later he returned to England. Sabrina proved his favorite, so Lucretia was apprenticed to a milliner, and subsequently married a draper, while poor Sabrina was taken to a house near Lichfield to have her mind improved by her adopter. But his experiments had not the success he wished or expected. When he dropped melted sealing-wax on her arms she roared with the pain, instead of showing a Spartanic courage, and "could not help starting aside when he fired pistols, which she believed to be charged with bullets, at her petticoats." Then again, pretended "dread secrets" which he imparted to her she had a way of reimparting to her playfellows, while intellectually she "gave little promise of ability that should one day be responsible for the education of youths who were to emulate the Gracchi. So at length this unhappy *corpus vile*, being deemed utterly unworthy of further experiments, was dispatched to a boarding-school, which must have seemed a paradise in comparison, and Mr. Day, who had entirely renounced the pomps and vanities of this wicked world, began to think that refined life was not altogether without redeeming features, and that these were more especially exemplified in the person of Miss Honora Sneyd, "for whom the gallant and unfortunate Major André's inextinguishable passion is on poetic record." However, the fair Honora evidently thought that Day did not do after André, to whom papa had objected, presumably on those vulgar grounds upon which papas do so often object, what spendthrift young Englishmen describe in bankruptcy schedules as "insufficiency of income to meet expenditure." Poor Day then undertook dancing and fencing lessons, and did all he could to make himself a glass of fashion and mold of form to melt the heart of her sister Elizabeth, who had told him that "she could have loved him if he had acquired the manners of the world, instead of those austere singularities of air, habit, and address." But 'twas all too late, and despite his pains Elizabeth proved as obdurate as Honora. She was driven to confess that when all was done, "Thomas Day, blackguard—as he used jestingly to style himself—less displeased her than Thomas Day, fine gentleman." Honora, in 1773, and Elizabeth, in 1780, became the wives of his friend Edgeworth, while Sabrina, who turned out eventually an admirable woman, married the very Mr. Bicknell who had accompanied Day to the Foundling Hospital to find her.

But to return to Dr. Darwin. In a charming memoir of a charming woman, Mrs. Schimmel-penninck, published many years ago, occurs an admirable sketch of this extraordinary man. She says:

"It was in the course of that Summer that Dr. Darwin first came to see my mother at Barr." And here we may interpolate that Barr was the seat of Sir Joseph Scott, reputed to have given wings to the three fortunes which he had successively inherited, who, on receiving one shilling, as the bequest of an uncle from whom he anticipated a fourth fortune, put it up in a frame in his library, with the following inscription:

> "Behold in me sole fruit of all the care
> An honored uncle gave his much-loved heir:
> Yet judge not harshly, think him not unkind:
> Good and indulgent yet, like Isaac, blind;
> Deluded he by Jacob's happier star,
> He gave to Shestock what was due to Barr."

"His arrival was an era in my life; I saw him then with the eyes of a child, and now, in age, I can only describe him from the stores I then locked up in my memory. It was in the latter part of the morning that a carriage drove up to our door of that description then called a "sulky," because calculated to hold one person only. The carriage was worn and bespattered with mud. Lashed on the place appropriated to the boot in ordinary carriages was a large pail for the purpose of watering the horses, together with some hay and oats beside it. In the top of the carriage was a sky-light, with an awning which could at pleasure be drawn over; this was to give light for writing, for the doctor wrote most of his works as he travelled. The front of the carriage contained writing accommodation, and also a knife, fork, and spoon. On one side was a pile of books reaching from the floor to nearly the front window of the carriage. At the other a hamper containing fruit and sweet-meats. We all hastened to the parlor window to see Dr. Darwin, of whom he had heard so much, and whom I was prepared to honor and venerate, in no common degree, as the restorer of my mother's health. His figure was vast and massive, his head was almost buried in his shoulders, and he wore a scratch wig, as it was then called, tied up in a little bobtail behind. A habit of stammering made the closest attention necessary in order to understand what he said. His eye was deeply sagacious, more so than any I ever saw, and I can conceive that no patient consulted Dr. Darwin without being inspired with confidence. His observation was extraordinarily acute, enabling him often to detect disease from symptoms unnoticed by other doctors. His horror of fermented liquors—what would he have said to the pernicious practice introduced by Dr. Todd, and so prevalent to-day—and his belief in eating largely, more especially of sweet things, was well known to his friends; and he had, on this occasion, as indeed was the case whenever he came, a luncheon table set out with hothouse fruit, West India sweet-meats, clotted cream, Stilton cheese." Mrs. Schimmelpenninck was "astonished at his wit, and his anecdotes, and still more by his appetite, which was such an one as Lord Guloseton sighed for in vain. The luncheon having lasted three hours, the dressing bell rang, whereupon the Doctor expressed hearty satisfaction, and the hope that dinner would soon be served."

Losing his first wife after thirteen years of marriage, Darwin married secondly the widow of a Derbyshire gentleman of large means and high position, and had by her several children. The intimacy between him and Mrs. Chandos Pole, for such was her name, had been of long standing, and arose out of his attendance on her children, she having come to Lichfield for his advice. On his marriage with her he left Lichfield for Derby, as he had a dislike to Lichfield, and there, refusing splendid openings in London, passed the rest of his days, and died at the age of sixty-nine. His extraordinary abilities seem to have been admitted on all hands, and he was unquestionably a most original thinker. His character in many respects presented singular contrasts. As kind to animals as a Bergh, and the soul of charity, he nevertheless showed in other respects what appeared like bitter heartlessness. One of his principles was to evince no mourning for the dead. He thought grief should be put aside, and apparently he had no difficulty in acting on this principle. There is a certain character in one of Lytton's novels, who, when a friend expresses himself astounded at seeing him at a ball the night of his son's death, says: "Ah, yes, but you know I'm a philosopher." Darwin would have done the same. His son committed suicide, and next day the father was about as usual with a cheerful mien.

Another Lichfield celebrity of his time was his biographer, Miss Anna Seward, who was an alarmingly literary lady, than whom it may be safely stated that no keener leonine-huntress ever stepped. She flourished for a long time, and inveigled almost every celebrity of her period into correspondence. No cordiality existed between the Sewards and Johnson, who thus described Miss Anna's reverend father: "Sir, his ambition is to be a fine talker; so he goes to Buxton and such places where he may find companies to listen to him. And, Sir, he is a valetudinarian—one of those who are always mending themselves. I do not know a more disagreeable character than a valetudinarian who thinks that he may do anything that is for his ease, and indulges himself in the grossest freedoms. Sir, he brings himself to the state of a hog in a sty." The daughter, although not without certain merit, must have been about the greatest bore of her own or any other time. Poor Sir Walter Scott paid a heavy price indeed for the lady's friendship.

To Joanna Baillie he writes: "The crossest thing I ever did in my life was to poor, dear Miss Seward; she wrote me in an evil hour (I had never seen her, mark that!) a long and most passionate epistle upon the death of a dear friend, whom I had never seen neither, concluding with a charge not to attempt answering the said letter, for she was dead to the world, &c., &c., &c. Never were commands more literally obeyed. I remained silent as the grave till the lady made so many inquiries after me that I was afraid of my death being prematurely announced by a sonnet or an elegy. When I did see her, however, she interested me very much, and I am now doing penance for my ill-breeding by submitting to edit her posthumous poetry, most of which is absolutely execrable.

This, however, is the least of my evils, for when she proposed this bequest to me, which I could not in decency refuse, she combined it with one that I would publish her whole literary correspondence. This I declined on principle, but to insure the publication she left it to an Edinburgh publisher, and I anticipate the honor of seeing myself advertised as a live poet, like a wild beast on a painted streamer—for I understand all her friends are depicted therein in body, mind, and manners. So much for the risks of sentimental correspondence."

### FOREIGN NOTES.

The revenues of the Province of Victoria, the smallest of the British Australian Colonies, exceeds $20,000,000 a year. The population is about 700,000.

Immigration is being liberally encouraged by the South Australian Parliament, a vote of £30,000 for assisted and £5,000 for free passages having been adopted.

A short route has been found between China and Australia, a survey having been made of the hitherto unknown north-eastern shores of New-Guinea by the British steam-ship Basilisk.

The total number of emigrants from Ireland in the first six months of the present year was 45,781, of whom 25,164 were males, and 20,617 females. As compared with the corresponding period of 1873 there was a decrease of 14,359.

According to a statement made to the Finance Committee of the Munich Chamber of Representatives by the Minister of Finance, it will be necessary to raise the direct taxes in Bavaria during the next financial period at least sixty per cent.

At the speech of the Governor at the Cape of Good Hope, on the recent opening of Parliament, it was stated that the revenues of the Colony are annually increasing, and that about 800 miles of railway will at once be built at a cost of from £4,000,000 to £5,000,000.

A Miss Richards has just completed the task which was first accomplished in 1809 by Capt. Barclay, in England, of walking a thousand miles in a thousand consecutive hours. The feat was performed at Stapleton, near Bristol. This is the second time it has been done by a woman—the first event having taken place at Melbourne, Australia, several years ago.

A company has been formed in London, with a capital of $1,000,000, "to provide, in the heart of the city, an aquarium and Summer and Winter garden, and, in connection therewith, to afford facilities generally for the promotion and encouragement of artistic, scientific, and musical tastes." A freehold site has been procured facing the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey.

The Paris *Journal* guarantees the authenticity of the following: "A buyer who travels for an important house in the artificial flower trade arrived in Paris three days back. A large number of salesmen came, as usual, to him to offer their goods, but he only gave a relatively small order. Afterward the same agent called on a house in the trade in the Rue Saint-Denis, and declared to the proprietor that in consequence of the recent proclamation from Marshal De MacMahon to the army his principals had instructed him to quadruple his purchases."

At the last meeting of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, Mr. McEwen introduced the subject of gambling on the Stock Exchange. He said that a large proportion of the recent bankrupts had been involved in Stock Exchange speculations, and every failure now taking place was attributable to share speculations. These speculations were more serious than betting, which was being put down. Commercial credit was being destroyed. It was stated on the authority of a member of the Stock Exchange that three-fourths of the transactions were by parties who had not a single share. A committee was appointed to make inquiries.

### RAILROADS IN CANADA.

*From the Detroit Tribune.*

In March last there was organized in Canada the Southern Railway Company, with John Mercer, Sheriff of Kent County, as President, and arrangements have been perfected to carry out the intentions of the organization. It is proposed to construct a road from Windsor diagonally across Essex County in a south-easterly direction to the harbor of Two Creeks, in Kent County, on Lake Ontario, a distance of about forty miles. It will intersect the Canada Southern ten miles east of Amherstburg. The harbor of Two Creeks has been surveyed by the Government and reported upon by the engineer in charge as the best natural harbor on the north shore of Lake Erie, and susceptible of being made a first-class commercial and refuge harbor at a cost not to exceed $85,000, which outlay will be assumed by the Dominion Government in case the South-western Railway scheme shall be perfected. According to the chart, Two Creeks is fifty-two miles from Cleveland, and the plan is to establish a fast line of steamers to run across the lake between those points.

A preliminary survey of the line has been made, and the grade is estimated by the engineer in charge, Mr. Salter, as not exceeding an average of five feet to the mile throughout the entire length, with little or no bridging. So soon as $10,000 worth of stock is subscribed, and ten per cent. thereon paid, a meeting of the holders of such stock will be called for the election of a permanent Board of Directors. The act of incorporation of the company requires that the construction of the railway shall be commenced within three years and be completed within six years to entitle it to the Government grant of $100,000, or to keep the charter alive.

Considerable life is also being infused into the proposed railroad to connect Lakes Huron and Erie. The County Council of Kent have elected Mr. Langford, Deputy Reeve of the Township of Harwich, one of the Trustees to represent that body, and the Directors have also elected Mr. Hammond, Reeve of Petrolia, as their Trustees. Messrs. Wilson, of Enniskillen; Hunt, of Wyoming, and Noble, of Petrolia, have been added to the Board of Provisional Directors. The stock books are to be opened at Petrolia, and also at Chatham, on the 1st of September.

### A BREACH OF TRUST.

Andrew Haley, who recently arrived in this country from Ireland, yesterday made complaint before Justice Wandell, of the Tombs Police Court, that Wm. McQuade, a bartender in the saloon on the corner of Carlisle and West streets, had robbed him of two sovereigns. He swore that he had been drunk and had given the money to McQuade to keep for him. He produced a witness who swore that he had seen McQuade receive the money. McQuade was held for trial.

# FOREIGN AMUSEMENTS.

## CLOSE OF THE LONDON OPERA SEASON.

The *Athenæum* contains the following instructive review of the Italian opera season lately brought to a close in London: "The close of the Covent Garden Italian Opera season, on the 18th inst., enables the musical public, subscribing and non-subscribing, to review the doings during the eighty-one nights of performance, including the Mozartian concert of Thursday, the 16th, given by Mme. Adelina Patti. Has any work new to this country been produced? Are there any artists whose débuts have been followed by genuine success? Have the members of the permanent troupe maintained or increased their reputation? What has been the *répertoire*? Finally, has art advanced or retrograded by the season of 1874 at the Royal Italian Opera?—'established in 1847,' as the late Mr. Frederick Beale stated, in the opening prospectus, 'for the purpose of rendering a more perfect performance of the lyric drama than had hitherto been attained in this country.' If we take the queries in order, our answer to the first is that no new work has been introduced. The 'Mignon' of M. Ambroise Thomas, which had been heard during two former seasons at Drury Lane Theatre, has been produced, and the 'Luisa Miller' of Signor Verdi, which was brought out at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1858. Highly, as we think of 'Luisa Miller,' we should have been glad if, instead of these two operas, two others of the five works specified in the prospectus—Glinka's opera, 'The Life for the Czar,' and Signor Ponchinelli's 'Promessi Sposi'—had been brought out. If Mozart's 'Seraglio,' which was also mentioned, had been revived, it would have been highly acceptable, for when done at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1866, with Mmes. Tietjens and Sinico, Signori Stagno and Foli, and Herren Gunz and Rokitansky, it pleased. Signor Ponchielli had a success in his *opera seria*, 'I Lituani,' at the Milan Scala, last March; and the experiment of a new name might have been fortunate. The new singers, on the whole, have been successful. There is hope for a light soprano, Mlle. Bianchi, but little can be expected from the mezzo-soprano, Mlle. Ghiotti, and still less from the contralto, Mlle. Calasch. The two tenors Signori Bolis and Piazza, will be useful. The former at his début proved the value of the new pitch by transposing the music of Arnoldo: but he has dramatic qualities, and possesses a powerful voice, which he does not as yet know how to turn to the best account. Signor Piazza has a certain amount of grace in his method, but he is no actor. The secondary tenor, Signor Sabater, if not strong enough for his position, is harmless; pretension is offensive; but insipidity is endurable. M. Blume was an utter failure. A Mlle. Diani, whose name was in the prospectus, has not been heard. These are the débuts. Mlle. Marimon, who made her name at Drury Lane, might have made a worthy successor to Mme. Pauline Lucca, an artist of genius, who has not been replaced as yet; but the Belgian prima donna was not awarded *Lucia, Linda, Amina, Marta, Gilda, Ophelia, Mignon, Elvira,* ('Puritani,') &c., in all of which parts, as Mme. Patti does not enact them, Mlle. Marimon would be invaluable, for her dramatic and vocal capabilities are of a high order. Mme. Vilda's return has proved a mistake. Despite the brightness and brilliancy of her organ, her long experience on the Viennese stage has not made her an actress; her style, too, has deteriorated; it is much less refined than it was, and she strains her voice for effects, to compensate, apparently, for physical deficiencies too visible to the eye. The greatest success of the new-comers this year was the return of Signor Marini, the Spanish tenor, who has omitted the *o* which he had at Covent Garden some seasons since, and has substituted an *i*. As a robust tenor, Signor Marini is the best since Signor Tamberlik. He is not at his ease in *Arturo*, in the 'Puritani,' but as *Arnoldo*, in 'William Tell,' and *Manrico*, in the 'Trovatore,' he is admirable. He ought to have had the tenor part in 'Luisa Miller.' Coming to the permanent members of the company, we may safely say that Mme. Patti has added to her dramatic, as well as vocal fame, by her *Luisa Miller*, the music of which does not strain the voice like that in *Elvira* ('Ernani') and *Leonora*, ('Trovatore,') characters which the lady will do well to leave alone. Mme. Patti remains the worthy successor of Mme. Persiani, Mme. Sontag, and Mme. Jenny Lind; and she is superior to Mme. Bosio, for the latter was no actress. It would have been gratifying to us to have been able to detect that continuous improvement which every season has been so praised in the singing of Mlle. Albani. She has been so prominently placed in the *répertoire* as to cause the question to be asked, 'Can she really be classed among first-class artists?' What Mlle. Albani was during her first season she remains now. We have never yet observed, in her various delineations, a single moment when she roused her auditory to one of those outbreaks of enthusiasm which dwell forever in the memory. There is a mannerism in her method of vocalization which is palpable in every part. Be it *Lucia* or *Linda*, *Marta* or *Gilda*, *Ophelia* or *Mignon*, there is no variety in her *fioriture*; it is always on the sustaining notes of the *largo*; she resorts to the inevitable long-drawn note at the summit of her register, which constitutes her *cheval de bataille*; when she comes to the scales in the rapid *stretta* there is no clearness in the articulation; in the shake and in intervals her execution is equally inexact. Now, without justifying the *solfeggi*, to which some singers resort so absurdly, the sameness of the embroideries and flourishes of the fair Canadian becomes wearisome when repeated in every character. It is, perhaps, owing to the pitch that recently her intonation has become sharp, or it may be that her powers have been overtaxed. In a concert-room Mlle. Albani is heard to great advantage, especially in ballads, where the little artifices of swelling and diminishing tone are allowable. Mme. Sinico and Mlle. Scalchi deserve honorable mention, especially the soprano; and there is no need for dwelling on the obvious defects of the other leading ladies in this year's troupe. As regards M. Faure, he is a Triton among the minnows. M. Maurel has retrograded since his visit to America. Signori Graziani, Cotogni, Bagagiolo, and Ciampi, basses and baritones, Signori Nicolini and Pavani, are as they were. The *répertoire* of 1874 has comprised two operas by Mozart, 'Il Flauto Magico' and 'Don Giovanni;' five by Meyerbeer, 'Les Huguenots,' 'L'Africaine,' 'Dinorah,' 'Etoile du Nord,' and 'Robert le Diable'; two by Rossini, 'Guglielmo Tell' and 'Il Barbiere'; three by Bellini, 'Sonnambula,' 'Puritani,' and 'Norma'; two by M. Ambroise Thomas, 'Amleto' and 'Mignon'; five by Donizetti, 'Lucia,' 'Linda,' 'Favorita,' 'La Figlia,' and 'Lucretia Borgia'; one by Weber, 'Der Freischütz'; one by the brothers Ricci, (Louis and Frederic,) 'Crispino e la Comare'; one by Señor Gomez, 'Il Guarany'; one by Auber, 'Les Diamans de la Couronne'; one by Flotow, 'Marta'; one by M. Gounod, 'Faust'; and six by Signor Verdi, 'Traviati,' 'Trovatore,' 'Il Ballo in Maschera,' 'Ernani,' 'Luisa Miller,' and 'Rigoletto.' Thirty-one operas, by thirteen composers, in eighty representations, excluding the Mozartian concert, show plenty of industry on the part of the artists in every department; but this brings us to the final query, how far art has benefited by such continuous labor, which of course entailed, for nearly two months of the season, nightly performances and daily rehearsals? There can be but one opinion about the execution. It has deteriorated, and no amount of the *suppressio veri* nor of the *suggestio falsi* can get rid of the fact that the strain on the musical executants has so increased that the *ensembles* have been worse than at any former period. Every opera-goer, even of modern experience, must have remarked the decline. We cannot admit the validity of the excuse that the shortening of opera seasons, and the necessity of varying the *répertoire* nightly, because there are no new works to displace the hackneyed ones, make such a state of things unavoidable. If, instead of the thirty-one works presented, fifteen had been produced, the more exact execution of the operas would, after one or two repetitions, have compensated for the shortcomings of the opening performance. There can be no real respect for the integrity of the scores of composers when we have such scrambles as attended the execution of the grand operas, particularly the elaborate and intricate ones of Meyerbeer. No works suffer more from imperfect preparation than those of the composer of "Robert le Diable," the "Huguenots," and the "Africaine." His characteristics and individuality are so pronounced that a conductor's care is incessantly called for. There is more than precision required; we need coloring of his startling choral effects, and of his ingenious instrumental settings. Cold exactitude in the playing of the seductive and brilliant ballet music of the resuscitation scene in "Robert le Diable," a master stroke of genius, will not suffice; and the fourth act of the "Huguenots" requires the most judicious handling. But this we have not had. On the contrary, everything has been done at Covent Garden to diminish the attractiveness of the Meyerbeer *répertoire* that undue haste, ignorance of the composer's intentions, and the choice of inadequate artists for the leading characters could achieve. Better withdraw the works altogether from the *répertoire* if the care, attention, and zeal which attended their introduction here during the composer's life be cast aside; his grand imaginings cannot be improvised. Whether perfect execution can be secured under the star system, in which individualities are all in all, and generalities are disregarded, is a question which we will not now discuss; but we have read operatic history wrongly if shows and shams are to [illegible] eventually over artistic conscientiousness, dramatic discipline, and musical integrity. The point at issue will turn out to be whether the entirety of a performance is preferred by our educated opera audiences, or the predominance of capricious *prime donne*, whose exactions must soon come to a climax. We may yet see a return to the principles laid down in 1847, the departure from which affords an excuse to Mr. Lumley for his *modus operandi* in opera management, when he found out, to his cost, what the disregard of that single word '*ensemble*' brought about, and what it was to adopt a plan of action in which management before the curtain predominated over that behind the curtain."....The season at Her Majesty's opera terminated on Monday evening, July 20, by the performance of "Don Giovanni," with Mme. Nilsson, Mlle. Tietjens, and Mr. Mapleson in the cast. Balfe's "Talismano" reached its ninth representation during the season....The London Philharmonic Society ended its sixty-second season on the 13th July, having given eight concerts....The closing Italian opera concert for the season took place in the Royal Albert Hall, on the 11th, under the direction of Mr. Cusins, with the band and chorus of Her Majesty's Opera. Mesdames Tietjens, Valleria, Singelli, Nilsson, Trebelli-Bettini, and Justine Macvitz, Signori Fancelli, Campanini, Gillandi, and M. Achard, Signori De Reschi, Galassi, and Perkins, were the leading singers....Signor Verdi, who visited London, and was present at the performance of "Israel in Egypt," on the last day of the Crystal Palace Handel Festival, has returned to his residence at Busseto, Italy, accompanied by Madam Verdi and the prima donna Madame Stolz. Mlle. De Belocca, the new Russian contralto, who was so successful at the Italian Opera House, in Paris, during the last season, has returned to St. Petersburg, but will soon go to Milan to continue her studies, and to be heard, probably, in Italy on the lyric stage....Signor Pollini, the new Impresario of the St. Petersburg and Moscow Opera Houses, has engaged as *maestro concertatore e direttore d'orchestra* Signor Giovanni Goula. Among the new singers will be Signor Enrico Storti, a dramatic baritone of power. M. Capoul, the French tenor, has also been secured; and it is probable that for him the opera by M. Victor Massé, "Paul et Virginie," may be produced in Russia, especially as Madame Adelina Patti, for whom the part of *Virginie* was intended in Paris, is a member of the Russian *troupe*, which also includes the names of Madame Nilsson, Madame Volpini, Madame Artot-Padilla; Signori Naudin, Marini, Vizzani, tenors, Signori Rota, Cotogni, Bossi, Marcassa, Foli, and M. Maurel, baritones and basses....M. Offenbach's nearly completed new opera is called "Madame l'Archiduc."....M. Charles Lamoureux, who has the credit of having produced, for the first time in Paris last season, Handel's oratorio, the "Messiah," in French, has given his testimony to the magnificent execution at the recent Handel Festival in the Crystal Palace. He is now establishing in Paris the "Société Française de l'Harmonie Sacrée," a choral society like the London Sacred Harmonic Society, to consist of amateurs, and to produce the standard oratorios of Handel, Bach, Haydn, Mendelssohn, Costa, &c., in succession....M. Ambroise Thomas is completing an opera in four acts entitled "Les Liqueurs."....Halévy's "Charles VI." is about to be revived at the Grand Opera, Paris. The last performance of the work was in 1870, at the Théâtre Lyrique.....Johann Strauss has returned from his very profitable concert tour in Italy to Gratz. He has purchased a residence in Florence of the value of 100,000 florins, and intends to pass the Winter partly there, partly in Gratz, and only occasionally in Vienna.....Signor Vianesi, the well-known Musical Director and Conductor of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, has had conferred upon him the distinction of the Order of Leopold, by the King of the Belgians....The crystal flute which Napoleon I. gave in 1811 to the celebrated flautist, Drouet, the author, according to M. Pougin, of "Partant pour la Syrie," has been placed in the Museum of the Musikverein at Vienna.

### THE TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Hon Elbridge G. Lapham, of Canandaigua, N. Y., has been invited by 500 citizens of the Twenty-seventh Congressional District of this State to permit his name to be presented for nomination to the next Republican Convention as a candidate for Representative in Congress. The requisitionists say: "In our opinion the Forty-fourth Congress will have to deal with issues of very grave importance in almost every department of legislation. Some of the questions which will confront them will affect every citizen directly in his business and property. Some of them involve, it is not too much to say, the destiny of our republican institutions for many years to come, if not forever. Many of them have been discussed for a long time in and out of Congress, and, if we mistake not, the people demand that they shall be postponed no longer. For the proper solution of these questions the country needs its best men."

In consenting to accept the nomination, Mr. Lapham says: "The reference you make to the needs of the hour and the magnitude of the questions yet to be solved in national legislation, commands my hearty approval. Prominent among them are those which pertain to the true financial policy to be adopted, in respect to which, the existing diversity of sentiment leaves little hope of any satisfactory solution, during the short session remaining to the present Congress. Whatever may have been my feelings and purposes heretofore, as to the policy or propriety of accepting political office, your request, the reasons which have prompted it, and the flattering terms in which you have chosen to make it, leave me no alternative, but 'point to the public service of the country, as that from which an unsolicited call will admit of no refusal upon personal or private considerations.' I am not unmindful of the obligation they impose upon me; and with an unfeigned diffidence in my ability to fully meet your expectations, and a grateful sense of the many and unmerited favors I have received from this people, in the profession of my choice, I cheerfully allow the use of my name, and of this communication, which your letter indicates."

### THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

The *Daily News* says that Lord Derby has replied wisely to the Russian proposal that a Conference of Plenipotentiaries should meet at Brussels, and then and there elaborate a new international code of the laws and usages of warfare. Two views may be taken of such a proposal, or rather under different modes of treatment a proposal unobjectionable in itself may be very differently developed. In the first instance we all heard that a society pursuing the best of ends, the Universal Alliance, was promoting a conference in order to ameliorate the condition of prisoners of war. Soon, however, it appeared that the Emperor of Russia, inspired by a sentiment of humanity, had taken up the project, and had arranged a conference of all nations with the larger objects we have mentioned. But a general discussion of the usages of war within four years of the great contest which has changed the face of Europe is a somewhat hazardous proposal. It would be certain to reopen old wounds, and might breed new causes of quarrel. Still homage must be done to the admirable intentions of Emperor Alexander. Lord Derby writes that England will send a military officer to the conference, not as a diplomatist, but simply as a delegate, provided the Government receives the assurance from Russia and the other Governments that the delegates shall confine themselves to the details of military warfare and not entertain in any shape, directly or indirectly, anything relating to maritime operations or naval warfare; "for," he writes, "her Majesty's Government are firmly determined not to enter into any discussion of the rules of international law by which the relations of belligerents are guided, or to undertake any new obligations or engagements of any kind in regard to general principles." This, at any rate, will keep us on the safe side, and leave us free to do whatever may be right in any trouble that may be in store for Europe or the world.

The *Standard* observes that we are the first of naval powers, and in almost any probable war our navy would be the sword-arm of England, while her enemy would rely rather on his land forces, and would shrink from encountering us at sea. We cannot forego the right to strike, even though we thereby purchased immunity from attacks on our most vulnerable point. Those who have forgotten that England has a foreign policy or international duties urge that if we agree to the inviolability of private property at sea we have only to collect our navy at home, and no foreign power can hurt us. Suppose Germany levying contributions in other countries, are we to forego our right to ruin the seaports of Germany, our one means of making her feel the pressure of war, and retire from her intended conquest? Suppose Americans ravaging and robbing Canada as they ravaged and robbed the South—are we not to retaliate by burning the dockyards and bombarding the coast towns of America? *Absit omen!* But it is only by taking possible cases that we can see the bearing of abstract rules. And the draft code proposed by Russia would, under these circumstances, preclude us from striking either America or Germany, provided their robberies were disguised under the form of requisitions. It is enough that we are able at once to fix upon one such point as the prohibition against attacking undefended towns, and to show that it would enable our possible enemies to strike home at us, and yet protect themselves from peril by the very act of withdrawing all their troops from their own coasts to launch them upon our colonies or allies.

### ABOUT PURGATORY.

The Toledo *Commercial* of the 27th inst. has the following: "Father Martin, the Catholic priest of Willoughby, who wanted $5,000 from the Cleveland *Leader* for publishing that he had persuaded a widow among his parishioners that her husband's soul was in purgatory, and that he had offered to pray him out for $10, got the satisfaction of an adverse verdict. The complainant averred that the report was scandalous, and contrary to the tenets of the Catholic faith, but the court held that 'purgatory is not stated or shown to be a particular place,' and that 'praying the soul out of purgatory is not stated to be assuming any particular destiny for it.' And thus has our Cleveland neighbor vindicated the right of the press to talk about purgatory."

### SNEAK ROBBERY OF A WATCH.

Last Friday afternoon John Murphy, in company with another man, entered the room of Hermann Thiemann, No. 382 Greenwich street, and inquired for a person whom Thiemann did not know. They left after a few moments' conversation, and then Mr. Thiemann discovered that a valuable gold watch, which had been hanging on the wall, was gone. He gave chase and caught Murphy, but the other man escaped. The watch was not found, and it is supposed that Murphy's comrade carried it off. Justice Wandell yesterday held Murphy for trial.

# MILITARY GOSSIP.

## MOVEMENTS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Second Lieut. Wm. M. Stillwell, of Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, has sent in his resignation.

Sergt. Wolf, of Battery B, Second Division, Brooklyn, was buried with military honors on Friday, July 24.

Battery A, Second Division, Capt. Schlig commanding, paraded for target practice at New-Lots, Long Island, on Wednesday.

The regular monthly meeting of the Separate Troop Cavalry, Capt. Karl Klein commanding, will be held at the armory on Wednesday evening at 8 P. M.

Col. Burger, commanding the Twenty-eighth Battalion Infantry, Brooklyn, has requested the appointment of a Court of Inquiry, to investigate the conduct of his command during the recent parade at Creedmoor, Long Island.

A special meeting of the Fourteenth Regiment Dramatic Association was held at the armory on Friday evening, when arrangements were made for the production of a new play, written expressly for the association.

The Eleventh Regiment, Col. Vilmar commanding, recruited forty members on the occasion of the recent parade at Creedmoor. Dr. Herman Kudlich has been appointed regimental Surgeon in this command, vice Dr. P. Munde, resigned.

The Fifteenth Battalion Infantry, Brooklyn, Lieut. Col. Meyenberg commanding, will proceed in full-dress uniform to Creedmoor, Long Island, to-morrow at 8:20 A. M. for rifle practice. This will be the first "full-dress" parade at Creedmoor.

A battalion court-martial has been ordered to convene at the armory, corner of Bushwick boulevard and Stagg street, Wednesday, Sept. 9, at 8 P. M., for the trial of offenses in the Twenty-eighth Battalion. Detail for the court—Major John H. Burger, Fifth Brigade staff.

A regiment court-martial for the trial of offenses and delinquencies in the Thirteenth Regiment has been ordered to convene at the armory, corner of Henry and Cranberry streets, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M. Detail for the court—Major John H. Burger, of the Fifth Brigade staff.

The "Roehr Guard," Company F, Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, Capt. F. J. Karcher, commanding, will hold a moonlight parade some evening during the present month, for the purpose of "surprising" a prominent member of a sister regiment. Company D, in the same regiment, will proceed on an excursion to Rockaway Beach on Sunday, the 9th inst.

The President of the Board of Underwriters held a conference with a committee of Captains of the Seventh Regiment on Friday last for the purpose of adjusting the losses caused by the recent fire. Efforts are being made by the officers and members of this command to induce the Municipal authorities to repair the roof at once, in order to prevent further damage to their property which still remains exposed.

The Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Vose commanding, has received an invitation from Mr. Louis Stern, of the firm of Thompson, Stern & Co., Westminster, London, to visit that city during the Summer. No action has yet been taken by the members in the matter. Company G of this command will encamp at Gravesend, Long Island, on the 4th inst. Lieut. Col. Henry C. Lockwood has forwarded his resignation to division head-quarters.

At a meeting held at Kingston, N. Y., on Monday evening last, for the purpose of reorganizing the Twentieth Battalion, First Division, Capt. Clifford Coddington, of East Kingston, was elected Colonel. The following companies comprise the battalion at the present time: A Company, Capt. Edward Jernegan, at Saugerties, one of the original Ellsworth Zouave Regiment; B Company, Capt. Hyman Styles, stationed in upper Kingston and who served in the 120th Regiment; E Company, Capt. Willett L. Hasbrouck; and F Company, Capt. Peter Gill.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Col. Jas. Jourdan, commanding, will proceed, in fatigue uniform, to Creedmoor, Long Island, on Aug. 10, for rifle practice. The command is instructed in the orders to provide one day's rations. Field and staff officers are directed to report to the Colonel; non-commissioned staff and drum corps to the Adjutant, at 6:30 A. M. Commissions have been granted to the following officers in this command: Edwin A. Gosler, First Lieutenant, vice James J. Boylan, resigned; John H. Tienken, Second Lieutenant, vice Frank G. Richardson, who failed to qualify.

The First Battalion Infantry, Col. A. P. Webster commanding, will proceed, in fatigue uniform, to Creedmoor, Long Island, for rifle practice, on Thursday next, at 8:20 A. M. The guard detailed for active service on that occasion held a preparatory drill at the regimental armory on Thursday evening. A meeting of the members of Company B, in this command, will be held at the armory to-morrow evening for the purpose of electing a captain to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Capt. Oswald. Company G, in the same command, will hold an election on Tuesday evening to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Second Lieut. Lawrence.

An election will shortly be held to fill the vacant office of commander of the Second Brigade. Col. Frederick Vilmar, of the Eleventh Regiment, is mentioned as a candidate for the office. This selection, it is said, would meet with the approbation of a large number of the officers of the Brigade, as Col. Vilmar has had a wide experience in military affairs, having served in the German army, and having also held a commission in the volunteer army during the late war of the rebellion. Four out of the five regiments comprising the Second Brigade are mainly composed of Germans, and the disgraceful behavior of the Sixth Regiment recently testifies to the urgent necessity for a commander who will enforce discipline and raise the standard of this Brigade to its proper basis. Col. Vilmar being a German, it is believed that he will have the ability to reorganize the Brigade with less opposition than a native American commander.

The "Old Guard," Twelfth Regiment, celebrated the anniversary of its organization at the Knickerbocker Cottage, No. 456 Sixth avenue, on Monday evening. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Charles B. Churchill, Paymaster and Treasurer; C. C. Savage, Chaplain; Col. John Ward, First Lieutenant Company A; P. M. Wilson, Captain Company B; William V. Byrne, Captain Company C; George W. Cole, First Lieutenant Company C; George A. Hilton, Second Lieutenant Company C; Knox McAfee, First Lieutenant Company E; J. H. Ackerman, Second Lieutenant Company E; J. A. Walsh, First Lieutenant Company F; William L. Barns, Second Lieutenant Company F; F. T. Locke, First Lieutenant Company G; William Raynor, First Lieutenant Company I; E. Kilbaum, First Lieutenant Company K; Theodore Reeves, Marshal. Major S. V. Cruger, of this command, has been granted leave of absence for three months.

Company C, First Regiment Infantry, N. G. S., Pennsylvania, Col. R. D. Benson commanding, has prepared a handsome silver cup, costing $1,250, to be offered for competition in rifle practice to the different companies of the regiment during the coming Fall. The cup is of solid silver, standing twenty-two inches high. On the handle is represented a member of the regiment in uniform, in kneeling position, firing. On the front of the cup is the American eagle with spread wings extending over the sides of the cup. Back of the cup are the United States flag and the two flags of the regiment, and upon its beak hangs a gold star medal to be won by the winner of the cup, which is to be held by the company of the regiment to which he belongs. The winner also receives $150 in money. The cup has been procured by subscription among the members of Company C, Capt. Allen, and their friends. Other prizes will be presented by the regiment.

The final arrangements for the encampment of Company K, Ninth Regiment, at East Passaic, N. J., on Thursday, the 6th instant, have been completed. As previously announced, the company will assemble at the regimental armory at 3 P. M. on the day mentioned, and proceed to the grounds, which have been named "Camp Terhune," and remain until the following Monday. The reveille will be sounded at sunrise each day, when the sentinels will be relieved from duty. Members of the command will assemble in front of their quarters for roll-call, after which the tents and equipments will be placed in order, and guard detailed for the day. At 5:30 P. M. the officer of the day will inspect the quarters. The drum corps will beat the "tattoo" at 9:45 P. M., after which no one will be allowed to leave his tent without permission, and visitors will be excluded from the camp. At 10 P. M. "taps" will be sounded as a signal for extinguishing the lights. Guard-mounting will be performed in compliance with Upton's Revised Tactics. Capt. Spencer announces his intention to make the encampment one of instruction, and to that end the strictest military discipline will be enforced.

### BOSTON COMMERCE.

In connection with the announcement that the British steamer Lord Clive, from Liverpool, is now at Boston discharging the *Traveler* of that city says: "It may be remembered, when she was last here, a statement was made that she was compelled to go to New-York to obtain a cargo for lack of freight here. This caused considerable controversy, and an attempt was made to show that she might have procured [illegible] some disagreement [illegible] go to New-York [illegible] pared to receive [illegible] rates rather than [illegible] expressed whether to cargo [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 2, 1874.

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### NOTICE.

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We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

*Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have* THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

### THE CHURCHES AND PASTORS OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

*In* THE TIMES *of Monday, May 18, appeared the first of a series of articles on the Churches of the Metropolis and vicinity, with authentic biographical sketches of their Pastors. The articles in question comprise a complete and trustworthy history of the several congregations, full lists of the society's officers, besides other matters of general interest, a biographical sketch of the Pastor, and a verbatim report of the sermon on the previous Sabbath. The articles thus far printed comprise:*

1. MAY 18.—*St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Cyrus D. Foss.*
2. MAY 25.—*Trinity Church, Rev. Morgan Dix.*
3. JUNE 1.—*Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Rev. John Hall.*
4. JUNE 8.—*Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D.*
5. JUNE 15.—*Church of the Divine Paternity. Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D.*
6. JUNE 22.—*The Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, Rev. Dr. Ormiston.*
7. JUNE 29.—*The Broadway Tabernacle, Rev. Dr. Taylor.*
8. JULY 6.—*The Seventh Street M. E. Church, Rev. William P. Corbit.*
9. JULY 13.—*All Saints' Church, Rev. W. L. Dunnell.*
10. JULY 20.—*The Pilgrim Baptist Church, Rev. J. Spencer Kennard.*
11. JULY 27.—*Old St. Paul's Church, Rev. James Mulchahey.*

*The twelfth article of the series will be printed to-morrow, and will consist of a history of The Church of the Strangers, with a sketch of the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Deems.*

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The notice calling the Republican Convention for the 23d of September seems to be received with general approval in all parts of the State. The leading papers are well satisfied, and seem disposed to go heartily into the undertaking before them. The Buffalo *Commercial* reminds Republicans that special efforts are necessary in its own section, and we have no doubt they will be made. At any rate, the *Commercial* may always be safely counted on to do good service. In some quarters it is said that Senator FENTON "would not be unwilling" to accept the nomination for Governor, which we take to be a great concession on his part; also, that he might consent to serve another term as Senator. We trust that the party and the people will bear these hints in mind. If they want Mr. FENTON, there he is; if they don't want him, they can let him alone. Mr. A. B. CORNELL is, we understand, prepared to go into the campaign with great energy, and hopes to present the public with a little organ of his own making in honor of the occasion. Take it all in all, we have very little doubt that there will be some good hard work done between this and next November, and that at the end of it the Democrats will be in their usual place—nowhere.

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Under one pretense and another, some of the newspapers keep up a liberal supply of scandal in reference to the BEECHER-TILTON affair. There is no limit, apparently, to the turbid stream. One of the City papers—"founded by HORACE GREELEY"—yesterday devoted nine columns to the "scandal," largely composed of extracts from TILTON'S life of WOODHULL. This is raking the gutters for dirt in a very laborious manner. The *World* had a long article to prove that TILTON'S charge against BEECHER is a very serious one—which most people knew before. The only singular part of the article is that it contains no Greek or Latin quotations, and there is no sentence in it with fewer than three polysyllables—a wonderful feat of ingenuity. It is evident that until Mr. BEECHER'S full and thorough reply has appeared, this mud-pie business will go on, and therefore we hope that another week will not close without such a reply being given to the public. In that way alone can we hope to see the end of this dismal affair.

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One can hear any amount of moralizing on the Corn Exchange of Chicago, touching the enormity of the "corner" recently made in that city in the corn market. The combination, according to the agent of its principal member in this city, controls some nine millions of bushels of the grain, and has been, and is, squeezing the "shorts" most cruelly. But it is to be remembered that those who suffer most by this combination are not those who used corn for consumption, or for delivery to consumers, but those who have "gone short" of corn as a stock-gambler does of stocks. That is, they have wagered that corn will be lower, and it is higher. The transaction, all around, is not what is usually described as legitimate business; by which we mean that it is no part of the business of a merchant effecting exchanges between consumer and producer. It is simply a gambling operation; but we do not see that one side is any more discredited by it than the other.

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There is one point in connection with the landing of immigrant passengers which needs looking into. The State law requires that they shall be landed at Castle Garden. The Custom-house regulations exact that before landing they and their luggage shall be examined. They are carried from the steamer to Castle Garden in barges owned by the steam-ship companies, and placed under the supervision of Castle Garden officials. Upon the movements, then, of these two sets of officers, State and Federal, the immigrant passengers are compelled to wait in order to get ashore. And sometimes they wait a very long time. The Customs officers are not required to do duty between sunset and sunrise. The Castle Garden officers decline to do duty on Sunday on the plea, it is said, that it would be a desecration of the Sabbath. A steam-ship, therefore, which arrives late on Saturday afternoon is often compelled to wait until Monday to discharge her steerage passengers. The hardship of keeping these poor creatures cooped up in one of our close iron steam-ships, sweltering through forty-eight hours of fierce midsummer weather within a cable's length of the shore, need not be dwelt on. The Commissioners of Emigration should give this grievance their attention.

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According to the Associated Press, a "prominent politician and writer" was yesterday discharged from the Philadelphia Mint, and the fact has "occasioned considerable remark." It is one of a class of facts that we are glad to have public attention called to, since they go to show that Mr. BRISTOW is giving practical effect to the principle of civil service reform in his department. The Treasury has heretofore always been in the hands of men hostile to the reform, and though very considerable progress has been made in applying the reform to the department, this has been in the face of much overt and covert opposition. The new Secretary has shown himself capable of understanding the obligation to obey the spirit of a law as well as its letter, (see his refunding operation,) and the civil service rules are as essentially binding now as when Congress did its little best to abolish them. The Secretary, or any other Cabinet officer, cannot serve the public better than by enforcing them.

### PLATFORM MAKING.

One of the latest contributions to the variety of political literature known as platforms is the set of resolutions put forth by the Illinois Democratic State Central Committee. This platform, it is understood, is prepared in advance of the assembling of the State Convention, for the purpose of affording a common standing-place for Democrats, "Liberals, and all other opponents of the Republican Party." It is indorsed in advance by that eccentric politician, JOHN M. PALMER, formerly Governor of Illinois; and the New-York organ of Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, and its cab-load of Liberals, are very much tickled with it, because "it has no fog in it." Ex-Gov. PALMER says the Republican Party will never again submit to the country "an honest, frank, and well-defined platform of principles," therefore, he proposes to go over to the Democracy, for there, he thinks, he is sure to find honesty, frankness, and a well-defined platform.

A party platform so heralded and so peculiarly foreordained, as it were, must have special claims to attention. It is to be, we take it, a model for the North-west, if not for the whole country. It begins by declaring for contraction, resumption of specie payments, and the redemption of United States bonds in gold. Excellent! But this is not Democracy. Just over the line, in Indiana, the Democracy have just declared for expansion, indefinite postponement of specie payments, and the redemption of United States bonds in greenbacks. If Gov. PALMER, a Western man, is in search of the sterling Democracy of the West, as Mr. VOORHEES is fond of calling his party, he must be much puzzled between Illinois and Indiana. How happy could he be with either were t'other dear charmer away. The very next plank in this model platform is Free Trade. At this the *Tribune*, much as it loves "Liberals and all other opponents of the Republican Party," absolutely bolted. To be sure, the platform has "no fog" in it; but it has what is far worse for the "paper founded by HORACE GREELEY"—Free Trade. If we remember anything about the Cincinnati platform of 1872, it relegated the whole question of tariff and free trade to the Congressional Districts. This was thought a fine stroke of business; but here is a Democratic platform with "no fog in it" but Free Trade, inviting the repose of the mortuary relics of the Cincinnati party. We are told that "JIM" ASHLEY has already taken his unclean record thither, the Liberal show having failed, as yet, to issue any programme. One or two other war-horses of the same party, like Ex-Senator DOOLITTLE, were already there, and there seems no occasion for worrying these unhappy gentlemen with references to their antics in 1872. Yet here is the Illinois Democratic platform calmly ignoring the relegation of the tariff question to the Congressional Districts, just as though no such juggle had ever been invented.

There are three more resolutions in this much-vaunted declaration of principles. We do not know what Gov. PALMER considers "well defined," but the rest of this platform will suit any convention anywhere. The third resolution, for example, cries out for "individual liberty." That is very good; but a Sunday-school convention or college boat club might have done the same thing without exciting either enthusiasm or remark. But, if this is a glittering generality, the next is piracy; it is a declaration of opposition to grants of lands to railroads. Why, this is the doctrine declared by the Republican House of Representatives and reaffirmed by the National Republican Committee in their late address. As we said before, any body of men may adopt it now; but it is not fair to call it Democratic. The fact is, the Democracy have nothing substantial with which to make platforms peculiarly their own. So far as they have gone, they have succeeded in producing nothing but a thing of shreds and patches. This last effort, of which the country had great expectations, is as lame as the rest. The Illinois platform may be Socinian, Darwinian, or what not; it certainly is not Democratic.

### THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The attempt made by the British Parliament to stay the progress of extreme ritualism has necessarily excited a great degree of interest, not only among members of the Established Church, but among all persons who have at heart the true interests of Protestantism. Leaving out of consideration the excitement that it has caused among various sections of the Church, it has caused many to look round upon the Church itself, to scan its position, its worth, and its power. A recent writer in this City has declared that "during the last twenty years the Church of England has been steadily losing ground." (See article "Church of England," in *Appleton's Cyclopædia.*) But this statement is not sustained by facts. So far, indeed, from the Church losing ground, it presents a degree of progress and an increase of power which should be a source of gratification to advocates of the Protestant cause. For many of the data which we shall use in illustration of this fact, we are indebted to an able article that appeared in the new number of the *Quarterly Review*. But before enumerating the details there supplied in regard to the present condition of the Church, it will be well to take, with the writer, a preliminary view of its past condition.

The Anglican Church is coextensive with the British Empire. But, except where specific mention is otherwise made, our remarks must be understood to apply only to that portion of the Church which is limited to England. There it occupies a position that is exceptional. Older than the monarchy, it has ever retained a loyal allegiance in its relation with the realm. Its charters were confirmed by CANUTE. Thousands of its parishes are now as they were settled under the Norman Kings. Its Bishops have been an integral part of the legislature. Its courts and convocations have formed part of the national constitution through all the changes that it has undergone. And at various intervals, the work of the Church itself has always been aided or impeded by the action of the legislature. We shall confine ourselves, however, in this notice, to the period of the current century. The Church, seventy years ago, was in a condition of depression and inaction; it was also unable, as well as unwilling, to discharge the duties that belonged to it. But the nation also was vastly different from what it became a few decades afterward. The manufacturing system, and with it the great towns, grew up subsequently to the defeat of NAPOLEON. These demanded new provisions for religious development. The laws under which the Church had existed now became restrictions, preventing it from adapting itself to the new requirements of society. Legislation became necessary, and the great prosperity and usefulness that the Church now enjoys are due to the fact that in the process of securing that legislation the Church and the Parliament have invariably worked together in mutual accord.

At the beginning of the century there were 10,600 parishes to be served, and the number of the parochial clergy was only 10,300. How these managed to perform their duty we shall see presently. But there was no power to divide the parishes—although some, with only one clergyman, contained as many as 40,000 people—except by special act of Parliament, a process at once expensive and uncertain. As the large towns grew up, the Church was in this way fettered. It could not meet the demand made upon it, and while the several denominations were free to act, and to extend their influence wherever they chose, the Church alone was forbidden to move.

At this time, too, the pay of the clergy was miserably small. More than half the benefices, or 5,555 in all, were under £50 in value, many were as low as £30, and the majority of them were not provided with residences. Pluralities thus became a necessity. As recently as in 1831 three brothers in the neighborhood of Norwich held fifteen livings, and as late as 1840 one incumbent near Oxford died who had held five livings, besides having been the head master for forty years of an endowed grammar school, which, during the whole of that period, had never received one boy for education within its portals. This was how the clergy had to live. The small value of the benefices precluded, also, many persons from seeking ordination, while the legal restrictions under which the Church suffered gave a powerful impulse to Dissent. "By the time that GEORGE IV. was King Dissent, and not the Church, was in possession of the religious allegiance of the great towns. By the time that WILLIAM IV. succeeded him Dissent was a power in the State."

What were the means taken to remedy this state of things? The opinion held by the writer in the *Quarterly Review* is that the Church has recovered its usefulness, not by striking out new paths so much as by the steady removal of the old shackles, which, although in their origin no shackles at all, had become so through change of time and circumstance. And the new zeal and liberality now apparent are not confined to the clergy, but they are equally strong among the laity. Without the aid of the latter the Church would, in fact, have been unable to attain anything like its present influence. The endowments do not suffice to support more than one-third of the clergy. The rest, as well as the many works that have been carried out during the last half century, owe all to money provided by the laity. The Church has not been subsidized by the State; it has only been freed from artificial hindrances, and left open to the liberal development of energetic work.

It was in 1818 that the first step was taken. Previously to that, as we have said, it was almost impossible either to divide a parish, or to build a church. It cost a thousand pounds to obtain the power necessary to build a church in Derby. But in that year the Church Building Society was incorporated, and the Church Building act was passed by the Legislature. From this may be dated the whole course of Church usefulness in this century. The old system of parochialism was maintained, but obstructions were removed. The act did not come into full operation for a couple of years, but its influence then soon told. During the ten years ending with 1820 there had been only 96 Churches consecrated; during the next ten years there were 308 consecrated. From 1831 to 1840 the number increased to 600. The next ten years it grew again to 929. From 1851 to 1860 it was 820, and in the decade ending 1870 it was 1,110, and all this was due to the zeal and liberality of Churchmen.

The attack that was made upon the Church during the first reform movement led to the appointment, in 1831, of a Church Inquiry Commission, through whose agency light was thrown upon several other features which needed amendment. Among these were the poverty of livings, the lack of parsonage houses and consequent pluralities, and the poverty of many of the most important dioceses. The number of benefices then was 10,700, of which there were 4,800 without a habitable residence. Now there are more than 11,000 good parsonage houses. The popular impression, too, that the Bishops were rolling in wealth is absurdly at fault. "No fewer than fourteen had to be raised in income," and in the dioceses of Gloucester, Bristol, Lincoln, Llandaff, Rochester, Ripon, and Manchester houses also have had to be provided, for the Bishops had no residence. This was remedied by an act passed in 1836. Before that time the poorer Bishops added to their incomes by holding other preferments. The Bishops of Llandaff, Oxford, and Rochester were also respectively Deans of St. Paul's, Canterbury, and Worcester. The Bishops of Bristol, Chester, and Exeter held stalls at Durham, and the Bishops of Gloucester and Lichfield similar offices at Westminster. The Bishop of Carlisle was a prebendary of St. Paul's. The Bishop of St. David's was Dean of Durham and Dean of Brecon as well; and other similar examples might be cited. The act of 1836 prohibited this, and also removals to new sees, except those of Canterbury, York, London, Durham, and Winchester. It also arranged the incomes of the Bishops, reducing some and increasing others, as follows:

| | Reduced From £ | To £ | | Raised From £ | To £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canterbury | 19,000 | 15,000 | Carlisle | 2,200 | 4,500 |
| Durham | 19,000 | 8,000 | Chester | 3,200 | 4,500 |
| London | 13,900 | 10,000 | St. David | 1,900 | 4,500 |
| York | 12,600 | 10,000 | Exter | 2,700 | 5,000 |
| Winchester | 11,100 | 8,000 | Gloucester | 2,300 | 5,000 |
| Ely | 11,100 | 5,500 | Bristol | 2,300 | |
| Worcester | 6,500 | 5,000 | Hereford | 2,500 | 4,200 |
| St. Asaph | 6,300 | 4,200 | Lichfield | 3,900 | 4,500 |
| Bath | 5,900 | 5,000 | Lincoln | 4,500 | 5,000 |
| Norwich | 5,400 | 4,500 | Llandaff | 900 | 4,200 |
| Bangor | 4,400 | 4,200 | Oxford | 2,600 | 5 000 |
| Man | 2,500 | 2,000 | Peterborough | 3,100 | 4,500 |
| | | | Rochester | 1,400 | 5,000 |
| | | | Salisbury | 3,900 | 5,000 |

The more serious problem was how to secure incomes for the new parishes growing up out of the populous districts, and for the many older parishes which used to be held in plurality with the richer. This was accomplished through the agency of the Ecclesiastical Commission. Pluralities were declared illegal by act of Parliament, and thus a resident clergyman was secured for even the smallest parishes, and he received his income through the Commissioners. The fund at their disposal was obtained in various ways—partly from sinecure benefices, partly by reducing the number of canonries, and lessening the incomes of some, also, by suppressing the endowments of all non-resident prebendaries. But the funds have also been largely increased from private sources. These subscriptions amount to more than £1,363,916, besides private gifts of land, tithes, &c., of which the value is not obtainable.

Such, then, is a brief outline of the condition of the Church a few years ago, and of the chief measures taken to place it in a new position of usefulness. We have next to see how it has used the advantages thus given to it, both in regard to the extension of religious principles, and also the secular and Christian education of the people, and it will be conceded, we think, that the picture when presented is a remarkable one. It certainly exceeds our own previous expectations, and we propose, in order to make it as complete as possible, to give it separate consideration in another paper.

### CHEATING POOR EMIGRANTS.

The manner in which emigrants are imposed upon by persons who style themselves agents, generally of some foreign Government, is again brought under notice by the complaint of a large number of persons who allege that, by false representations, they were several months ago induced to go to Venezuela. Experience has long taught us that tricks of this kind are so prevalent as to have become a part of the ordinary business of a too numerous class of people. For, although emigrants individually have, as a rule, little enough money to spare, they are sufficiently numerous to form an attractive prey for designing men. There are many persons, not only here but in Europe, who are doing a very lucrative business in this way, and it is most desirable that some means should be found of putting an end to their occupation. Our remarks do not, of course, apply to emigration agents generally. Many engaged in the business are highly respectable and honorable men, and these are doing a work of great utility to all concerned in it. But among them there are others who systematically prey upon the unwary poor who go to them for information and advice. The injury done to the emigrant himself is a heartless and cruel one, independently of the criminal nature of it in a legal sense. As such it should be severely dealt with. But it is also a crime against the nation. A few weeks ago a notice was circulated in various parts of Europe, especially in England, Ireland, and France, purporting to emanate from the Centennial Commission at Philadelphia, and announcing that ten thousand workmen were wanted immediately for the centennial building. The notice was not only unauthorized, but the statement it contained was untrue. The agents who published it must have known as much at the time, but if they secured their share of the plunder from the ten thousand emigrants whom they would have deceived by glowing pictures of the wealth awaiting them in Philadelphia, they would have cared very little indeed for the consequences, nor would they have heeded the suffering they had caused. But, supposing that the trick had been successful, the evil of throwing a large body of immigrants into Philadelphia under such circumstances would have been highly dangerous. They would have come here under false pretenses, and, expecting to find occupation, they would instead have discovered that all the places which they thought to be open were filled. Without money or the means of living, they must, for a time at least, have been more or less a burden upon the public; and however generous might be the treatment they received, they must still have suffered much misery and disappointment.

But the mischief would not end here. The experiences of these people would be told in Europe. To a greater or less degree they would unjustly prejudice the popular mind there against emigration to this country; and thus injustice would be done not only to America, but also to many persons who might otherwise have come among us with advantage to themselves. Irish emigration during the first six months of this year fell off to the extent of more than fourteen thousand persons. It has been frequently noticed in the European papers also, during the past twelve months, that great numbers of working men have returned to Europe from here, disappointed at not finding the good work and comfortable homes which they had expected. We do not charge these evils specifically to the dishonesty of emigration agents, simply because we have not facts before us that alone would justify us. But there can be no moral doubt that the majority of the emigrants who have returned came out originally under false representations; and then, be it remembered, every one of those, when he returns home, becomes a zealous and, as the people justly think, a trustworthy advocate against emigration. Throughout the whole process, then, everybody suffers except the agent. He, having pocketed his fees, can afford to laugh at his victims; but the emigrant has lost time, money, and, perhaps, the opportunity he was before enjoying, while the whole cause of emigration is prejudiced accordingly. Throughout South America there is hardly a State that will not feel for years to come the effect of having brought out emigrants under false pretenses; and if the practices of dishonest agents are not stopped, the same remark will soon begin to apply to this part of the continent also. We want all the population we can get, but we must have it by fair means. Good, honorable agents are essential, both to the intending emigrant and to the country he is going to; but stringent measures are needed on both sides of the Atlantic to crush out the swindlers who make emigration the excuse for robbing the poor of any little money they may happen to possess.

### MORAVIA AND MORAVIANS.

On the same day that our columns announced the frightful devastations by flood in Pennsylvania, a telegram told us of a similar catastrophe in Moravia. Moravia is one of those parts of Europe lying outside of the beaten track of travel, and of which, consequently, the world in general knows very little. It is a magnificent province, one of the brightest gems in the Emperor of Austria's diadem. Occupying an area equivalent to nearly one-third of Ireland, it is bounded north by Prussia, west by Bohemia, east by Hungary and Galicia, and south by the Grand Duchy of Austria. Olmutz, the principal town, is distant 110 miles from Vienna. The scenery is of the most diverse character. Wild, rugged, and mountainous in some parts, with stupendous precipices and caverns of amazing extent, it is elsewhere as remarkable for fertile valleys and fruitful plains. To the mountainous character of the country, and the abundance of streams issuing from the high ground, and rushing, swollen by rains, into the deep valleys, the recent floods are probably attributable; and just at this season the loss thus entailed, in a highly agricultural country, will be very severe.

Moravia became annexed to the possessions of the house of Austria in 1527, in the reign of FERDINAND I., Emperor of Germany. Although that monarch had been sent in his youth to receive instruction in Holland, and had attended the lectures of ERASMUS, the teachings of that reformer do not appear to have borne much fruit in the shape of consideration for the sectarians holding the tenets of HUSS, who had settled in Moravia; for he placed the entire control of public instruction in the hands of the Jesuits, and carried his repressive measures against seceders from the strict tenets of Romanism to the very verge of persecution. His grandson and successor, FERDINAND II., went much further.

When crowned Emperor of Germany, in 1619, he is said to have paid a visit to the Lady of Loretto, and made a vow to extirpate heresy from his dominions on the condition that she would render his arms successful. The Jesuits at once advised him to banish the Moravian Baptists. These were then divided into two classes, of which members of the one were scattered abroad, while the other section lived entirely in Moravia, in forty-five fraternities, passing a peaceful, industrious, contented life. By the edict of FERDINAND II. some 50,000 of these persons were scattered over Europe. It was just before harvest-time that the edict compelling their departure was published, and the scenes it produced recall those detailed in LONGFELLOW'S "Evangeline." Only three weeks and three days were allowed them. At the expiration of that time their presence became a capital crime.

Thus, from their association with this province, these reformers became generally known as Moravians, and when, early in the seventeenth century, the sect, which had for many years been dormant, was revived, its members continued to bear the name of the inhabitants of the province where they had become regularly organized and established.

The revival of Moravianism was largely due to a young Saxon nobleman, Count ZINZENDORF, who was born at Dresden in 1700. The Count, who lost his parents early, was educated by his grandmother, Baroness GERSDORFF, a lady of superior intellect, who was deeply imbued with the opinions of SPENER and other pietists. When twenty-two he married, and took up his abode on his estates, and the account given him by a Moravian carpenter in his employ, of the trials to which he and his co-religionists had been exposed in Austria, is said to have led the Count to devote himself to their cause. He finally established a colony of Moravian on his estate, at a place which he named Herrnhut—the Fold of the Lord—and from 1728 gave himself up to a work which might be compared to that which his friend JOHN WESLEY, who visited him at Herrnhut, carried forward in England.

In 1742 he reached Philadelphia, where he was ill received; but at Germantown he had better fortune. There he found a number of Germans, who appointed him their minister. Before he returned to Europe he had established the Moravian settlement, now the head-quarters of the fraternity, at Bethlehem, Northampton County, Penn., and had made missionary efforts among the Indians. It was at his instance, too, that a bill passed the British Legislature in 1749 in favor of the Moravians, and that similar acts were passed by the Parliaments of other countries. No more zealous apostle of a creed has probably ever existed than this German nobleman, who found in his wife a coadjutor as fervent as himself.

The head-quarters of the Moravians continue to be on his estate in Germany, and the council meets in the castle where the Count dwelt.

### THE "DEVOURING ELEMENTS."

The reporter of the period will have to expand his notions and his definition of the "devouring element." Fire can no longer lay undisputed claim to that high rhetorical distinction. Air and water, and now at last even earth, have come to challenge the pre-eminence with startling energy and disastrous effect. The whirlwinds of the Western States have rivaled fire or water in fury and destructiveness, and now the earth, apparently weary of inactivity, joins in the work of ruin with a completeness which promises marvelous results. Indeed, it is doubtful if whirlwind, flood, or fire could have accomplished ruin more remorselessly and fully than the land-slide which, as a cable dispatch on Monday informed us, blotted in an instant the flourishing village of Alarra out of the map of Navarre.

In this quick succession of violent elemental disturbances, the present year will be long remembered. It might almost be divided according to these different phases of natural rebellion into the season of fire, the season of floods, the season of whirlwinds, the season of earthquakes. More than the year which DRYDEN commemorated in immortal verse, it deserves the title of *Annus Mirabilis*. Only once in a century or so, hitherto, has there come a fire which might truly be called great—a fire which disdained the humble offering of two or three dwelling-houses, and could be contented with nothing short of the holocaust of a great city—a fire, in short, which justified all the rhetorical prodigality of the reporter, and became truly the "devouring element." Yet here, in little over a twelvemonth, we have had two such prodigies within the borders of a single land. Then, as to floods, who that realized fully the horror of the Mill River catastrophe could have believed that it was soon to be repeated? It was not an earthly dam which broke, but, as it were, the reservoir of the clouds. It is difficult to conceive the immensity of the volume of water which must have fallen to convert in a few minutes the streets of a populous city into roaring torrents fifteen feet deep, carrying away large houses as though they were houses of cards, and drowning hundreds of human beings almost in their beds. When a steam-ship goes down in mid-ocean, we cry out about the perils of the sea. But no shipwreck ever brought annihilation more complete and swift than that which, on last Sunday evening, fell without a moment's warning on three hundred people in what our habits teach us to regard as the safest place in the world—within the four walls of home.

From many parts of the world comes the news of floods nearly as disastrous, if not so unique, as this. From Nevada to India, it is the same story. In Moravia, the town of Azagra is overwhelmed by a torrent. Two hundred houses are demolished, and few of the inhabitants escape with their lives. Such is the brief, but significant, story of the cable dispatch. At Sarnia, in Canada, a violent thunderstorm deluges the streets, and carries away the sidewalks. At Eureka, Nev., the same phenomenon is repeated, to the destruction of $100,000 worth of property, and the loss of half a hundred lives. And if to these multiplied perils by fire and water is to be added a new vision of sudden death, in the shape of such landslides as that which swallowed up Alarra, timid people may well begin to get solicitous, and followers of Dr. CUMMINGS to order their ascension robes.

By the side of events like these, it is superfluous to mention such minor disasters as the forest fires of Michigan, the deadly snow-storms of Minnesota, or the recent succession of fatal shipwrecks. They are not needed to make this truly a year of portents—a "comet year."

### GRAND CAVALRY REUNION AT OAKLAND BEACH.

The indications at the present time, says the Boston *Globe*, are that the entire cavalry battalion of this city will accept the invitation of the Providence and Pawtucket Horse Guards, to join in an excursion to Oakland Beach, on the Narragansett Bay. The dragoons have already decided to go, and the Prescott Light Guard and the Lancers hold meetings this evening to decide the matter. The plan is for the cavalry battalion to be received at Providence by the Providence and Pawtucket Horse Guards, and, after a short parade through the city, a steamer will be taken to Oakland Beach, where a clam-bake will be had. In the afternoon the seven companies will form a line, and after dress parade will be reviewed by Gov. Howard and staff and other officers. The arrangements are being perfected by Lieut. Josselyn, of the Pawtucket Horse Guards, and the trip cannot fail to be enjoyed by the cavalry battalion. The Pawtucket and Providence companies are to have the American Band, and the cavalry battalion Edmands' Band.

### LEGALITY OF BETTING IN ENGLAND.

The London *Times* observes that the law under which the proprietor of the Kingsbury race-course was fined does not depend upon any of the veteran and almost obsolete enactments which are sometimes dragged out of the repertory of unrepealed statutes to do duty when the circumstances for which they were framed have wholly passed away. The act in question was passed as recently as 1853, and imposes a penalty on the owner or occupier of any "house, office, room, or place," knowingly and willfully opened, kept, or used, for the purpose of betting. Mr. Warner was convicted because he had opened a race-course for the purposes of betting. The ring at race-meetings cannot continue, unless the owners of the soil are willing to encounter a prosecution. The Grand Stand at Epsom must be closed, unless its proprietors can satisfy the magistrates that they are not aware that betting is practiced within its walls. The owners of the Goodwood Course must not permit persons to enter any part of the ground on payment of money if they are aware that any of the persons entering the inclosure do so for the purpose of betting, since no one can dispute that these venerable localities are all "places." Such a result would be very formidable indeed, and would disturb more than one easy occupant. Indeed, some of the clubs would find themselves in rather a difficult position. Shocking as the suggestion may seem, if the owners of the rooms to which the members of the Jockey Club resort were prosecuted under the act in question, they could hardly deny that, among the purposes for which those members enter, one, at all events, is betting on the different races. If any bill had been brought into Parliament with the avowed object of producing these results, it is probable that it would have been very unceremoniously rejected. No doubt there will be further proceedings in similar matters before long, but if the principle upon which Mr. Warner has been convicted is upheld, we may expect to hear a good deal more about the novel operation of the act for the suppression of betting-houses.

### OBITUARY.

#### CHARLES TILSTONE BEKE, THE AFRICAN TRAVELER.

A dispatch yesterday announced the death of Charles Tilstone Beke, the African explorer. He was born in London Oct. 10, 1800, and was a member of a well-known family, which had lived for many years at Bekesbourne, East Kent. Dr. Beke having received a sound commercial education, entered Lincoln's Inn and began the study of law, which he afterward forsook for a mercantile career in London and in Mauritius, where he resided for years. He married early in life a grand-niece of Sir William Herschel, the astronomer, and afterward, in 1856, Emily, the daughter of Mr. William Alston, of Leicester. Dr. Beke's long life was not devoted solely to commerce. He has acquired, and is better known by, his reputation as a great explorer and geographer and author. His studies of ancient history, geography, philology, and ethnography resulted in his work entitled *Origines Biblica; or, Researches in Primeval History*—his first and best known work. The first volume appeared in London, 1834. Later he visited Abyssinia, arriving at Shoa in 1841, believing that for commercial and other intercourse with Central Africa, Abyssinia was of the greatest importance. He reached that country several months before Major Harris' party, and after its arrival Dr. Beke left Shoa alone to explore Godjam and the countries in the interior lying west and south, and never before heard of in Europe. Of these explorations, Dr. Beke wrote in his his work, *A Statement of Facts*, which was published in London in 1845. He then, after his return to Europe, interested geographers by his publication of *An Essay on the Nile and its Tributaries*, *On the Sources of the Nile in the Mountains of the Moon*, *On the Sources of the Nile*, and *An Inquiry into A. D'Abbadie's Journey to Kaffa*. In this latter work he disputed the authenticity of this journey for the alleged discovery of the source of the Nile. Dr. Beke also published a treatise "On the Geographical Distribution of Languages in Abyssinia," in 1849. It would be difficult, however, to enumerate all the books, essays, and treatises that grew under the pen of this indefatigable and remarkable man. While in the Mauritius, he wrote *The Sources of the Nile, with the History of Nilotic Discovery*, in which he incorporated all that he had ever learned or discovered during his previous labors. The book appeared in London in 1860. By these efforts his honors were numerous and fairly won. In 1835 the University of Tübingen gave him the diploma of Doctor of Philosophy for his admirable work, *Origines Biblicæ*. The Geographical Societies of London and Paris gave him their gold medals on his return from Abyssinia. In 1836 he was appointed acting British Consul in Saxony, residing at Leipsic, where he remained two years, and from 1849 to 1853 he acted as Secretary of the National Association for the Protection of British Industry and Capital in London. Dr. Beke's next notable movement is recorded as having occurred in 1861, when, with his wife, he journeyed to Harran, near Damascus, which he had declared previously to have been once the residence of Abraham's family. From this place the doctor and his wife followed the route of Jacob over Mount Gilead, into the Holy Land, and in 1865 Mrs. Beke, co-operating with her husband, published the story of this trip, calling the narrative *Jacob's Flight; or, A Pilgrimage to Harran*. The same year the two left England for Abyssinia, to obtain the release of the captives. They did not succeed, and the history of the journey and its results were told by Dr. Beke in *The British Captives in Abyssinia*, which was issued in 1867. In consideration of his great geographical researches and his explorations in Abyssinia, Dr Beke received a civil-list pension of £100 in 1870.

#### HON. PHILADELPH VAN TRUMP.

Hon. Philadelph Van Trump died on Friday, at his residence, in Lancaster, Ohio, of heart disease. He was born in Lancaster, Ohio, Nov. 10, 1810, received a good English education, learned the art of printing, and edited a newspaper for several years in his native town. He studied law and came to the bar in 1838, and became the law-partner of his preceptor, H. F. Stanberry, Ex-Attorney General of the United States, and President Johnson's counsel in the impeachment case. He was a member of the "Baltimore Convention" of 1852, which nominated Gen. Scott for the Presidency. He was three times nominated by conventions as a candidate for the Supreme Bench of the State. In 1862 he was elected a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which he resigned in 1866, and in that year was elected a Representative from Ohio to the Fortieth Congress, serving on the Committees on the Pacific Railroad and Manufactures. He left Congress two years ago, and had been practising his profession up to a recent period.

### THE DELAWARE PEACH CROP.

The Delaware peach crop, says the New-Brunswick *Times*, will, it is now certain, reach 1,000,000 baskets; of this aggregate one-half will be Hales, and nearly all these will go into market within the next two weeks, or by the 10th of August. After that the supply from the peninsula will be very meagre indeed. The first shipment of those from Dover was made four days ago. It was only fifteen crates, but it will gradually increase every day for a week, and then as gradually decrease. The Hales are the earliest but poorest peaches, and, in ordinary seasons, would not be very highly valued; but, in a season like this, when the whole crop is so small, they are likely to be greatly in demand, and to bring good prices. After the Hales there will be a few Troths and Early Yorks. These are both superior in quality to Hales, but the quantity will be very small indeed; and in view of the demand will be as nothing. After these are gone there will be none worth naming until the Stumps come in. This is a noble peach, but the quantity will be even less than the last crop, and will not be felt on the market. After the Stumps there will be none till near the last of September, when the Smock comes in. This is a large, firm, yellow peach, good for canning, but not so good to eat, as it is sour. With the Smock will close the season of 1874 for Delaware and Maryland peaches; a season that has disappointed the hopes and expectations of many a grower, who has hundreds of acres and thousands of dollars devoted to this branch of agricultural industry. What the prices will be in the market, it is too soon to say, but $1 25 per basket, delivered at the railroad in Delaware, is freely offered.

### A HARTFORD BOY AMONG INDIANS.

Willie C. Pollard, says the Hartford *Daily Courant* of the 31st July, who left this city last May for Texas, joined a body of Texas Rangers at Dallas, and with them he has had some startling experiences in Indian warfare—rivaling, indeed, the most wonderful creations of the fertile brain of the dime novelists. He was with a body of twenty-five of the rangers who fought some fifty redskins near Jacksboro, and defeated them, killing eight. Five of the rangers were wounded, among them young Pollard, who was hit in the shoulder by an arrow. He was taken to Fort Sill for treatment. This little brush, however, was not a circumstance to one that occurred in the early part of July. Pollard, being convalescent, was detailed with seven others to escort a provision train into the Witchitas country, in the north-central part of Texas. They were all captured by a large band of Indians. One of them was bound to a cart-wheel and the others to trees. Then the savages deliberately roasted the captive at the wheel, compelling his comrades to witness his horrible torture and death. Meanwhile the savages amused themseves by spitting in the faces of those bound to the trees, and lacerating them with switches. No doubt they calculated on torturing them to death, as they had their companion. But a body of Texas rangers suddenly swooped down upon them, and in a few minutes the ground was strewn with dead Indians, while those who escaped the bullets took to the bush. The seven captives were escorted to Fort Sill, whence young Pollard wrote the account of the affair.

### DISCHARGE OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—Yesterday eighteen clerks and employes of the Mint in this city were discharged for the purpose of reducing the force. Among those discharged is Col. Wm. M. Runkel, a prominent politician and writer. His discharge has occasioned considerable remark. It is rumored that a still further reduction of the force will take place during the present month.

### THE ESTATE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—Mr. Lewis, Trustee of the estate of Jay Cooke & Co., received yesterday another dividend from Capt. Ainsworth, President of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company amounting to $18,637 50, gold, which reduced to currency produced $20,339 35, and which, added to previous dividends received a few days since, amounts to $61,516 03 already received upon the $1,500,000 [illegible] in that company held by the estate. Other dividends will follow.

# RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

## THE CITY THEATRES.

### THE COMING SEASON AT THE FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The regular season at the Fifth Avenue Theatre will begin on the 25th of August. With his usual preference for odd dates, Mr. Daly commences his new term on Tuesday night. The company is summoned for preliminary rehearsal on Saturday, the 15th. The opening piece will be a new play by Mr. Daly, and will deal with one of those intensely human realisms, which he has hitherto treated so interestingly in "Divorce," and "Man and Wife." The name of the play has not yet been given to the public, but we believe the scene is not local, although some of the characters are American sketches. Roberts has been engaged all the Summer upon the scenery, which promises to be equal to the high standard which this very brilliant artist has established for himself. The company which Mr. Daly has gathered for the entertainment of his public next season is certainly the strongest, and most complete and attractive, which he has yet secured. It recalls in its perfectness those magnificent combinations which were the pride and glory of Drury Lane and Covent Garden in the days of Sheridan and Garrick, and those brilliant organisations which the elder Wallack used to muster, and which are nowhere to be found now except at the Théâtre Français or at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. Miss Ada Dyas, who has only returned to England on a brief home-visit, will resume her position in the company, and will renew those graceful and artistic personations which last year brought her into such high favor. Miss Fanny Davenport, it is to be presumed, will still further startle and delight her admirers (which now are legion) by new surprises to companion those rare dramatic creations which excited the wonder of the City last season. Miss Sara Jewett, of whose progress during the Summer trip of Mr. Daly's company out West the very handsomest reports reached us, will doubtless take a leap into higher rôles in the new season. Mrs. G. H. Gilbert and Miss Fanny Morant, a noble combination of the rarest old-school artists, are still numbered in the Fifth Avenue list. The other ladies are Miss Alice Grey, Nellie Mortimer, Nina Varian, Stella Congdon, precocious Bijou Heron, and a new-comer in the person of Miss Emily Rigl, who has abandoned Terpsichore for Thalia, and has been studying for the past year in one of our best known female seminaries. The list of the gentlemen of Mr. Daly's company makes a noble roll, and includes, among the elders, the names of Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. Frank Hardenberg, Mr. J. W. Jennings, and Mr D. Whiting. Mr. James Lewis holds his own, of course—our rare, eccentric, and favorite comedian—with Mr. Owen Fawcett to second him. Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. George Clarke, and Mr. Louis James—an excellent trio; Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. Geo. Parkes, and Mr. Hart Conway, as their seconds; while the list is completed with the names of Mr. George Devere, Mr. James Peakes, Mr. Frank Chapman, Mr. George Gilbert, Mr. W. Beekman, Mr. I. Deveau, and last, but far from the least, Mr. Sol. Russell, whose fame as a monologue artist has been unequaled, and who promises to become one of the first comedians and character artists of the day. Mr. John Moore will be the prompter, as of yore, and Mr. Harvey Dodworth the musical director, while Mr. James Morrissey will be the Treasurer. The Summer recess has been occupied in bringing to perfection in a thousand little details Mr. Daly's original designs for this magnificent theatre, and it will be found, when its doors are once more thrown open, to be the most perfect, as it has already been universally acknowledged to be the handsomest, theatre in the world. A new drop-curtain, by Mr. C. W. Withau, will be one of the richest novelties that will attract the eye of next season's audiences.

The novelties of the season will comprise Mr. Bret Harte's new comedy; a new play of American life, by Mr. Bronson Howard; a brilliant Shakespearean revival, and the early production of a novel adaptation of Sheridan's "School for Scandal," modeled after the arrangement of that ever-popular play which has made so great a hit at the Prince of Wales' Theatre, London, and by which the action is compressed and confined to one scene in each act.

### OPENING OF THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

Messrs. Grau & Chizzola, into whose experienced hands the fortunes of the handsome theatre on Fourteenth street are committed, announce the opening of their season to take place on the 24th inst. The event will be signalized by the production, for the first time in America, of Leon Vasseur's celebrated opera bouffe, "La Timbale d'Argent," which, in sparkling music and comic scenes, is said to rival the best of Offenbach's productions. The company, of which Mlle. Aimée is still the chief attraction, is very strong, and the selections from the French theatres have been made with a view toward securing a complete *ensemble*. The new comers are Mlle. Leontine Minelly, Mlle. Marie Gandon, Mlle. Marie Kid, and MM. Dubouchet, De Beer, Genot, Guyot, and Leonard, all of whom have acquired local fame in Paris and the provinces. The success of the new opera in Europe may be estimated from the fact that it had a run of 150 nights when it was first brought out at the Bouffes Parisiens, and it will be revived there this Fall. Many important alterations and improvements are being made in the Lyceum Theatre, under its new management, who begin with flattering prospects of a brilliant season. "La Princesse de Trebizonde" and "La Jolie Parfumeuse," two operas by Offenbach, which are strange to American ears, will follow Vasseur's work.

### WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. Toole has decided to make his first appearance before an American audience at Wallack's Theatre on Monday, Aug. 17, in the drama "Wig and Gown," written expressly for him by Mr. Alberry, supplemented by "The Weavers," in which he plays the part of *Simmons*. After the failure of Mr. Alberry's play, "Fortune," audiences here will not be too much disposed toward his authorship, but they will at all events do well to suspend their judgments in respect to the new play, and not be guided too much by the adverse promptings which "Fortune" might suggest. The author of "The Two Roses" is certainly capable of better things than that confused and halt drama. "The Two Roses" itself is evidence in this direction, and "Forgiven," another of his plays, is one of the most charming of the modern kind. In some respects Mr. Alberry is a better dramatist than Mr Byron, while in a general way there is a strong resemblance between them. Both are writers of clever dialogue, and both make their characters say very witty and satirical things. There is this difference, however, that H. J. Byron is very much given to speaking through his characters, while Mr. Alberey has the skill to conceal his own identity, and make his characters speak for themselves. That "Wig and Gown" will have a very great advantage by the appearance of Mr. J. L. Toole in the leading rôle is beyond question. He is clever comedian enough to bring a bad play out of its difficulties, and a pretty fair drama usually attains success when he is in the cast. Mr. Toole's performance in "The Weavers" is famous on the other side of the Atlantic. The character of *Simmons* is one with which his name is identified, and although the play does not pass beyond the dimensions of a one-act comic drama, it is one of the best known of Mr. Toole's repertory.

### BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The opening of Booth's Theatre on the 10th August will be signalized by the production of a new drama by that most irrepressible of dramatists, Mr. Dion Boucicault. It is written expressly for Mr. John McCullough, who will sustain the leading rôle. Miss Katharine Rogers will also take part in the performance. The new play, which is as skillfully contrived as its authorship would suggest, is founded on an episode in the late civil war. The scene is laid in the Shenandoah Valley. Its title is "Belle Lamar," and it is described as new and original. The action of the drama will run through three acts. Mr. Boucicault is not a dramatist of the diffuse order, and as he can compress into three acts what less accomplished playwrights would spread over five, the division of the play will most assuredly be deemed satisfactory. New scenery, new music, and new dresses will constitute some of the adjuncts of the forthcoming drama.

### MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Mr. Gaylar's new play, "With the Tide," which has been received with evident appreciation, is still in possession of the stage at the Union square Theatre. Although successful, other engagements compel its withdrawal, and so the third and last week of its performance is now announced. The part which the author has written for Miss Katie Mayhew is a remarkably good one, and, unquestionably, the lady's acting sets it off to the best advantage. Miss Mayhew is an exceedingly versatile actress. In exuberant mirth or in the tenderest pathos, she is alike satisfactory, while all the intermediate phases of passion and feeling find in her an apt exponent.... Niblo's is still committed to the extravaganza "Evangeline, the Belle of Acadia," which is as satisfactory as most pieces of its class. As their inane triflings are not to be regarded seriously, "Evangeline," from a non-critical standpoint will be found quite tolerable.... "The Sea of Ice" is the title of the forthcoming attraction at Wood's Museum. It comes within the description, "romantic and legendary." At the matinée performances the burlesque extravaganza "Little Red Riding Hood" will be presented during the week. The burlesque will be preceded by the comedy, "My Wife's Maid."....The Colosseum offers its usual attractions in the shape of the cyclorama of London and a miscellaneous entertainment. ....The Metropolitan Theatre continues to furnish a variety entertainment, the principal feature of which is the performance of the Chahut dancers.... Mr. Thomas' usual Sunday concert takes place this evening at the Central Park Garden, and a Sunday concert by the Ninth Regiment Band will be given at Jones' Wood Colosseum in the afternoon.

## HOME NOTES.

The next season at the Buffalo Academy of Music promises to be an unusually brilliant one. Among others the following have been engaged to appear: Mrs. D. P. Bowers, Clara Morris, Fanny Janauschek, Charlotte Thompson, Mrs. Chanfrau, Jane Coombs, Mrs. J. A. Oates, Edwin Adams, Frank Mayo, the Majiltons, and Lotta. Negotiations are also pending for Fechter, J. L. Toole, Edwin Booth, and Joe Jefferson....German opera is flourishing in St. Louis....The new Holiday Street Theatre, in Baltimore, will be opened this week, when every department will be in readiness. The opening play will be "After Dark; or, London by Night," the same pictorial drama which was on the boards on the evening of the destruction of the theatre. The Holiday Street Theatre was first erected in 1794, and the initial performance took place on the 25th of September of that year; doors were opened at 5:15, and the performances commenced 6:15; seats in circle, 7s. 6d., ($1;) pit, 5s. 7½d., (75 cents.) In the first company was Mrs. Whitelock, the daughter of Roger Kemble, aunt of Fannie Kemble, and grand-aunt to Mr. Sartoris, husband of Nellie Grant....In the course of a busy musical season just closed, Boston was called upon to support 250 concerts and operatic entertainments, 100 of which were "classical."....Mr. John Dillon, the comedian, is still at the Academy of Music, Chicago....The season at the Howard Athenæum, Boston, will be opened by Tony Pastor and company....Josh Hart is at the Boston Theatre. ...."Alladin" continues to draw at the Boston Museum....Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band concerts are attracting large audiences in the cities of the West, and the newspapers speak favorably of the performances.

*For Foreign Amusements see Third Page.*

## FRANK WALWORTH INSANE.

### HE IS TRANSFERRED TO THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE PRISONERS.

The Auburn *Bulletin* says that at half past nine o'clock Thursday morning a reporter met Frank Walworth on State street, Auburn, going north, toward Wall street, with a bundle in his arms, supposed to contain his luggage. He disappeared around the corner, on his way to the State Asylum, to which he is transferred by order of the Board of Inspectors, on recommendation of the State Commissioner in Lunacy, Dr. Ordronaux. In December last the Commissioner examined Walworth, and reported him as an epileptic subject, recommending that he be assigned to the prison hospital as an attendant, in order that he might be under the eye of the physician. The transfer from State shop to hospital was effected, and Frank fleshed up for a time, but finally began to fall away, while his epileptic symptoms are reported to have increased to such an extent that his mind was in danger of becoming hopelessly affected. At the last regular visit of inspection here, on Monday last, Dr. Ordronaux, in company with Dr. J. D. Button, physician of the prison, and Dr. J. W. Wilkie, Superintendent of the asylum, made a rigid examination of Walworth's case, occupying two hours in the investigation. The result was an application to Inspector Graves for a transfer to the asylum, on the ground that Frank could not be saved from falling into a demented state of melancholia by a continuance in hospital, where the peculiar influences, including the sight of sickness and suffering, failed to have the beneficial effect formerly anticipated by his removal from the shop to which he had originally been assigned. Walworth was accordingly removed, Thursday morning, to the State Asylum, and was sent over in charge of Hospital Keeper Holmes. It is quite probable that further efforts will be made on behalf of the young parricide, with a view to his final removal from the asylum to a private institution, or for a full pardon.

## LOSS OF THE BARK CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

*From the Chicago Inter-Ocean, July 31.*

Another fine Chicago vessel has met her fate, Private telegrams announce the foundering of the bark Chicago Board of Ttrade off Fairport, Lake Erie, in thirteen fathoms of water, and it is with real, deeply-felt pleasure that the writer announces the escape of Captain Thomas Fontain and his crew of eight men. The vessel struck a sunken rock somewhere in the river, and encountering the stormy weather subsequently, and while on Lake Erie sprung a leak. Superhuman exertions were made at the pomps by the loyal crew, but to no avail; and only when it became apparent that the ship must go down did those on board take to the boat. So desperate were the efforts of the crew to save her that they barely escaped watery graves, the boat being but a few rods distant when she made the final plunge and disappeared from view. These facts are learned from the correspondent of an interested party in this city, but from no particular friend of the captain. It is understood also that the latter, as well as all his men, lost every stitch of clothing and all other effects. The dispatch to the owner here was as follows:

FAIRPORT, Ohio, July 30.

*To Andrew L. McGraw, Chicago:*

The Board of Trade sprung a leak and sunk in thirteen fathoms of water five miles W.N.W. of Fairport last night. All escaped.

THOMAS FONTAIN, Captain.

The vessel was laden with 28,000 bushels of corn, shipped by Lyon, Lester & Co., of Chicago, to Bruce, Chambers & Co., of Buffalo. She was of the larger class, and withal a very fine craft. Built in 1863, she was thoroughly overhauled and rebuilt three or four years ago, and was in good condition, and valued at about $30,000. The cargo was worth about $21,000. Insurance on the hull and cargo (so reported) in the Mercantile, Mutual, Orient, and Mechanics' and Traders'.

## A SOLDIERS' MONUMENT FOR SCHENECTADY.

A monument is in course of preparation for the Grand Army of the Republic of Schenectady, to be erected in that city in honor of the soldiers from there who fell in battle during the late war. The Poughkeepsie *News* describes the monument as follows: "A granite base 6 feet square and 20 feet high, upon which rests a marble base 4 feet 4 inches square, 16 inches in height, with heavy moldings. On the face is inscribed the order 'Rest for the Night.' The die is 4 feet high, and 3 feet 6 inches square, upon the face of which will a bas-relief of a battle scene, designed by G. E. Bissell. On the opposite side of the die will be placed the names of soldiers who died in battle. The shaft which rests upon the die will be 5 feet high, and 2 feet 4 inches square, upon the face of which will be cut in relief the badge of the G. A. R. Next in order comes the cap, very heavily molded, 2 feet 9 inches square and 15 inches high. The entire monument will be surmounted by the figure, the model of which is spoken of above, cut in Southern Falls marble. It is the figure of a soldier at rest, illustrative of the sentiment upon the base. His belt, cartridge-box, and bayonet have been removed and hang upon a palmetto stump behind and at the right of him, while he himself stands in a posture of easy indifference, resting upon his trusty rifle, the cape of his overcoat thrown back carelessly over his shoulder upon the right side. The model, of course, gives one but a partial idea of what is to come in the marble, but it is safe to say that the figure will be the finest work of the kind ever sent from this city. The entire monument will stand about 21 feet from base to top, the figure being 6 feet high and the monument proper 14 feet. It is to be placed in the park, in front of the armory, a short distance from the New-York Central Depot. The cost of the work will be $4,000. Work on this monument is being pushed forward rapidly, and it is expected to have it complete and ready for placing in position some time in the latter part of October."

## FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

James Bergel, aged thirteen, while attempting to board a passing coal train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, near Paterson, N. J., yesterday, was thrown beneath the wheels, which passed over his arm and both legs, causing death almost instantly.

# OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

## BOATING ON THE HUDSON.

### THE RACE BETWEEN TEN EYCK AND DYCKMAN—A CLOSE CONTEST—TEN EYCK THE WINNER.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

PEEKSKILL, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1874.

The announced race between James Ten Eyck and Odell Dyckman, both of this place, came off this afternoon. Before the start the odds were on Ten Eyck at the rate of three to one, owing no doubt in the main to the fact that in his race with Scharff, of Pittsburg, on June 25, he came off an easy victor, though knowing ones say he would not have then been victorious had not Scharff shipped heavy seas, and almost swamped his boat. Ten Eyck's friends scout that idea and say Jimmy had as much water in his boat as did Scharff. If this victory, then, was not the cause of his being so immensely the favorite to-day, it is hard to say what was. Certainly, his physical appearance, as against that of his antagonist, did not make him the favorite, for Dyckman is the better looking man of the two, so far as muscle is concerned. It is true, Ten Eyck has not a pound of flesh too much on him. He is trained down finely. Dyckman, tall, angular, and bright-eyed, has also a very healthy look.

The contestants rowed in Whitehall boats, each seventeen feet in length, three feet ten inches wide, and each weighing 125 pounds. In all respects the boats were equal. The judges were: Charles Underwood, for Dyckman; Fred Seymour, for Ten Eyck, and the Referee was Mott Lyons. Dyckman's backer is M. L. Burdick, proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel, Peekskill, and Ten Eyck backed himself with his own money, the race being for a purse of $100.

A week ago, Odell Dyckman rowed a three-mile race here against John Dolan, in the same boats that were used to-day. On that occasion Dyckman won in thirty minutes, beating Dolan a minute. Since then his friends say he has rowed the course in twenty-six minutes, which, with Whitehall boats, is very rapid time. His friends say, too, that when he made that time he started with forty-six strokes a minute, and kept up that wonderful speed all the way through. Ten Eyck himself said to-day that Dyckman was a hard man to beat, and he deprecated the idea of his friends giving such heavy odds. There were not many here from abroad, but all Peekskill was apparently alive to the situation, as the docks and piers, the railroad track, and surrounding eminences were filled with spectators.

#### THE RACE.

Amid a driving rain-storm and a fresh wind from the north the judges rowed out to their position off the lower dock, and sent word for the oarsmen to get ready. Ten Eyck was the first to appear, attired in his old costume of red, white, and blue, and Dyckman followed quickly, in white shirt and knee breeches. He had won the choice of position, and took inside. The rain at this time was pouring down in torrents, but nothing daunted, the contestants eyed each other nervously, bent their backs, and taking strong hold on their oars awaited the word. Shrill and sharp it came and the start was instantaneous. Ten Eyck had the best of it on the first stroke, but on the second he shipped an oar, when Dyckman pulled a lightning stroke and shot ahead. Ten Eyck recovered quickly and in turn made a magnificent burst, lapped, and passed his competitor. From there away up to the stake-boat, near Iona Island, the race was a hot one, and at one time the two boats seemed to be locked together, and there were cries of foul. Ten Eyck rounded the stake-boat first, almost lapped by Dyckman, and then the run home was commenced, and the most exciting race ever witnessed on the Hudson followed. For some distance they rowed side and side. Then Ten Eyck would show to the front and fall back, when Dyckman took the lead. Within two hundred feet of the home-boat they were side by side, and the most terrific shouting resounded from the docks. Suddenly Dyckman made a splendid spurt and put ahead, and then Ten Eyck spurted and Dyckman fell back. Thus they rowed the remainder of the distance, Ten Eyck rushing home only a half a length ahead, and winning the race in 28 minutes and 14 seconds.

When the rowers stepped on shore Dyckman claimed that Ten Eyck fouled him twice, or rather took his water twice on the up race, and Dyckman's friends clamored loudly for him. Men on the dock swore that the referee did not dare to give the race to Ten Eyck, and there was much hard feeling. The judges and referee met, evidence was taken in a minor way, when Referee Lyons decided Ten Eyck won. Mr. Burdick, the backer of Dyckman, offered to bet $100 Dyckman could row the course in twenty-five minutes and thirty seconds, or could beat Ten Eyck a minute and a half in three miles, but there were no takers.

The result has created bitter feelings between the friends of both parties, and no doubt another race will be agreed upon and for larger stakes. Dyckman says he will row him again for any amount, if each man can have a stake-boat of his own to turn, and his own course to row over. The race to-day was over a three-mile course.

## THE TURF.

### POSTPONEMENT OF THE SARATOGA RACES ON ACCOUNT OF THE RAIN.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 1.—It rained heavily throughout the morning, and at intervals during the afternoon. The track was a sheet of water, and the races are postponed till Monday. The night is clear and cool.

### THE BUFFALO RACES.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The city is rapidly filling up with visitors for the races on Tuesday next. The majority of the horses entered are on hand, and the balance will be here to-morrow. The track is in splendid condition. The races are expected to surpass anything ever seen on this track. Smuggler and other fast flyers were exhibited on the track this morning, and elicited high praise from interested sportsmen. Gilmore's New York band will be in attendance.

### THE TORONTO RACES.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 1.—At the races today there was a moderate attendance. In the two and a quarter mile steeplechase, $250 to the first horse and $50 to the second, eight horses started. The race was won by Trouble in 6:27½, Tradewind second, and Abbottsford third. The next race was for the Steward's Plate, value $275. Six horses entered. The race was won by Mignonette in 2:18, Alzora second, Goldfinch third, and Irish Girl fourth In the third race two horses started. The first heat was won by Moonstone in 2:48, the second by Major Macon, and the third and race by Moonstone.

The race for the Consolation Purse closed the day's sport.

### TROTTING AT WHITE PLAINS.

Some very spirited trotting came off on the Fair Grounds near White Plains, yesterday. The trot for a purse of $500 for horses that had never beaten 2:40, commenced on Friday, was completed Twelve horses started, as follows:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. Casey's br. m. Lady Angie | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1. |
| G. N. Ferguson's blk. m. Sweetmeat | 5 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| U. Odell's br. m. Lady Woods | 3 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 4 |
| J. D. Gillett's b. g. Proctor | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| W. S. Thomas' br. g. Philip O'Neil, Jr. | 2 | 5 | 5 | 6 dr. | |
| P. W. Haskins' blk. g. Diamond | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4 dis. | |
| Dan Mace's br. g. Huskey Boy | 7 | 8 | 9 | 5 dr. | |
| P. Manee's s. m. Bessie B. | 9 | 9 | 7 | 9 dis. | |
| W. McRoberts' s. m. Molly Carew | 10 | 7 | 8 | 8 dr. | |
| E. H. Doty's s. m. Lady Chance | 8 dis. | | | | |
| M. H. Whipple's r. g. Glycerine | 11 dis. | | | | |
| Otis Borts' b. g. Road Master | 12 dis. | | | | |

First prize, $250, awarded to Lady Angie; second prize, $200, to Sweetmeat; third prize, $50, to Lady Woods.

TIME.

| | Quarter. | Half. | Three-quarters. | Mile. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| First heat | 37 | 1:17 | 1:56 | 2:36 |
| Second heat | 38½ | 1:18 | 1:54½ | 2:36 |
| Third heat | 39 | 1:18 | 1:54 | 2:35½ |
| Fourth heat | 38¾ | 1:18 | 1:54 | 2:37 |
| Fifth heat | 38½ | 1:16½ | 1:56½ | 2:36 |

In the trot for a purse of $800, by horses that had had never beaten 2:31, ten horses were entered, of which nine started, with the following result:

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. A. Chambers' b. m. Molsey | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| E. K. Bradbury's br. g. Berkshare Boy | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| H. Newland's b. s. William Turnbull | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 3dr. | |
| Ben. Wilson's br. m. Carrie | 3 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 3 | | |
| R. Stetson's b. m. Susie Kirts | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | |
| W. S. Thom's s. g. Constitution | 8 | 7 | 6 dr. | | | | |
| J. D. Gillett's g. g. Messenger Boy | 6 | 6 dis. | | | | | |
| J. R. Tomlinson's br. g. Billy Lawes | 7 dis. | | | | | | |
| M. Rogers' br. m. Belle of Vermont | dis. | | | | | | |

Molsey won first prize, $400; Berkshire Boy second prize, and Turnbull third prize.

TIME.

| | Quarter. | Half. | Three-quarters. | Mile. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| First heat | 38½ | 1:15 | 1:52½ | 2:36 |
| Second heat | 36¾ | 1:14½ | 1:51½ | 2:31¼ |
| Third heat | 38 | 1:16 | 1:54¼ | 2:33¼ |
| Fourth heat | 38 | 1:18 | 1:54 | 2:31 |
| Fifth heat | 38 | 1:15 | 1:55 | 2:32¾ |
| Sixth heat | 38¾ | 1:16 | 1:54 | 2:32½ |
| Seventh heat | 38 | 1:16 | 1:54 | 2:33 |

The next trot on the programme was for a purse of $500, $250 to the first, $200 to the second, and $50 to the third, by horses that had never beaten 2:50. Fifteen entries were made, of which nine started, but in consequence of the storm which commenced about 4 o'clock, only three heats were trotted, with the following results:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| M. H. Whipple's b. m. Lady White | 1 | 7 | 4 |
| M. W. Olcott's br. m. Gypsey Maid | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| A. Bourett's r. g. T. E. Gordon | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| H. Casey's r. m. Rosa Sonburg | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| J. L. Doty's b. m. Careless Girl | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| Otis Bort's b. m. Flora Temple | 5 | 5 | 7 |
| D. B. Goff's b. m. Carrie N. | 7 | 6 | 6 |
| G. N. Ferguson's g. g. Step Up | 8 | dist. | |
| J. Imlay's s. g. Silver Tail | 9 | dist. | |

TIME:

| | Quarter. | Half. | Three-Quarters. | Mile |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| First heat | 39 | 1:17 | 1:57 | 2:40 |
| Second heat | 39¾ | 1:20 | 2:02 | 2:40 |
| Third heat | 39¾ | 1:20 | 2:00 | 2:44 |

The last trot of the series was for a purse of $800, by horses that have never beaten 2:28; $400 to the first; $200 to the second; $120 to third, and $80 to fourth. Twelve horses were entered, of which the following started: J. D. Brown's g. m. Lady Worthington, H. Cary's s. m. Lady Byron, Dan Mace's ch. m. Berlin Girl, J. S. Anderson's s. g. Ki-Ki, W. C. Trimble's b. m. Viola, Israel Denton's b. m. Scotland Maid, Rufus P. White's br. g. Buzz, W. C. Trimble's ch. m. Music. Only one heat was trotted before the storm set in, which was won by Lady Worthington in 2:35.

A private trot for $100, $50 a side, between W. H. Morton's s. s. Morton, and W. W. Cameron's br. g. Ned Forrest, was won by the latter in three straight heats.

TIME.

| | Quarter. | Half. | Three-quarters. | Mile. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| First heat | 41 | 1:20½ | 1:00 | 2:39½ |
| Second heat | 40¾ | 1:21¼ | 2:02 | 2:42 |
| Third heat | 39¾ | 1:20¼ | 2:00½ | 2:41 |

Shortly before 5 o'clock P. M. it was announced that the completion of the trots would be postponed until Monday next at 2 o'clock, in consequence of the storm.

## KILLED IN A DRINKING SALOON

### A MYSTERIOUS MURDER—NO MARKS OF VIOLENCE ON THE BODY OF THE DEAD MAN.

One of the most mysterious murders recorded in this City for some time was perpetrated last evening in the liquor saloon of Henry L. Meyers, No. 288 Pearl street. At the time of the fatal occurrence, six or eight men were standing in the saloon not one of whom can afford the least clue as to the cause of the dispute which resulted so fatally. What is, perhaps, still more unaccountable, no marks have been left upon the victim of the affray to account for his death. From all that can be learned of the occurrence, it appears that the deceased, Joseph Reid, of the firm of Joseph Reid & Co., brass-founders, Brooklyn, E. D., entered the saloon in question at about 3:30 P. M., in company with three other men, and remained drinking lager bier with them at a table in the bar-room until 8:30 o'clock. Shortly before this hour a man, named Michael Butler, residing at No. 307 Pearl street, who works for Teitum Bros., of No. 82 Beekman street, in the manufacturing of sheet lead and shot, came into the bar-room with Martin Delany and Peter Reynolds, two men engaged with him at the same business. The three men stood at the counter for some time and drank some beer, Mr. Reid and his friends being all the time seated at a table lower down in the bar-room. The deceased got up from his own party and walked over to the counter without having previously spoken to Butler and his companions. Something passed between them, which none of those present in the bar-room took any notice of until they saw both men stripping off their coats to encounter each other. The by-standers did not interfere between them, and both immediately clinched, and in the next moment the deceased was seen rolling on the floor with his antagonist over him. The bartender ran to the door to call a policeman, and when he returned the deceased was found sitting up beside the counter, with his head hanging backward. He was at once conveyed to the Second Precinct Police Station, and in the meantime the ambulance was sent for to take him to the Park Hospital; but when Dr. Wingar arrived with it, shortly after 8 o'clock, about three-quarters of an hour after the fight, he pronounced life to be extinct. The deceased was then placed on a table in one of the rooms, and on searching his pockets $5 in currency was found in his possession. Coroner Woltman was notified, and eight men, including the proprietor of the bar-room, H. L. Meyer, and his assistant, Frederick Norman, and Michael H. Butler, with whom the deceased quarreled, were taken into custody. The names of the other persons arrested are Patrick McNiney, Martin Delany, Peter Reynolds, Patrick J. Meara, and John Guthrie. Meyer and Norman were discharged on bail, to appear this morning at the inquest at the Morgue, to which the deceased was conveyed at a late hour last night.

The unfortunate victim of this unaccountable affray was well dressed and appears to be about thirty-five years old. Butler is a man of about fifty years of age, of strong build, and has the appearance of a hard-working laborer. When asked last evening at the police-station how he accounted for the dispute with Mr. Reid, he said he could not tell. He stated that he did not know the deceased, and that he was also unknown to the two men who were drinking with him. He said that Reid came over to the bar and asked him to drink, and on refusing to do so that the quarrel took place between them, when both clinched and fell to the ground, but he knows nothing more of the cause of his death. Peter Reynold stated that he was lighting a cigar when Mr. Reid came over to the counter, and the first he knew of the dispute was when he saw both men rolling on the floor, the deceased being under, as stated above. No mark appeared upon the deceased, with the exception of a slight scratch over his right eye, and the cause of his death is therefore most inexplicable. No weapon of any kind was used by either of the combatants.

## THREE-CARD MONTE.

### TWO PIOUS WOMEN SWINDLED OUT OF A BASKETFUL OF BIBLES.

Last Wednesday, says the *Alta California*, as the Western-bound train of the Central Pacific Railroad arrived at Toano, two women of the crusading class, who had been traveling on the train for some time, got off to see if they could find either sin or sinner to go for. They had with them a basket filled with nice little Bibles, and with these they were going about doing good and making money. While on the train they sold several Bibles, and talked about religion and rum to every one who would submit to being thus afflicted. As they stepped off the train, bowed down by the weight of the basket, which they carried between them, there was a sigh of relief from the passengers, and many a wish was expressed that the train would move off and leave them. While wandering about seeking customers for their wares, they ran across a genteel-looking individual, who was engaged in tossing around three pieces of pasteboard, and who seemed to be buried in deep meditation. They drew nigh unto him, and, noticing his finely cut, classical features were o'erspread with shades of sadness, they offered consolation and a Bible for four bits. Finding there were no customers in sight, he good-naturedly resolved to give the ladies a little game, just to while away time and keep them quiet. He threw the cards, and then asked them to pick out the Jack, which he had previously shown them. They did so, once, twice, three times. Then he threw them again, and one of the innocents cried, "There it is; you can't fool me if you did throw 'em quick." "No, Madame; you are mistaken," he replied, and drawing out of his pocket a ten and two twenty-dollar pieces, he said, "I'll bet you $50 you don't know which is the Jack." "Oh, we never bet," said one of them; "but you can't fool us with your nimble fingers." And then they stood and eyed those gold pieces and thought how much good they would do them and how little the possessor, apparently, appreciated their worth. Watching for the favorable moment, the reckless young man said, "Well, I don't care, seeing it's you; I'll tell you what I'll do, seeing you are so sure about it. I'll bet you this $50 against that basket of books; but everything goes as it lays—you can't find the Jack." Now they were convinced more than ever that he was a bold, bad, wicked man, and they determined to take his money to help them along in the good cause in which they were engaged. They "put up," and as both were certain the same card was the one they were after, one of them seized it with "This is the boy." It was turned over, and—it was the tray of hearts. Their naturally long faces at once assumed a longer and more serious cast, and they looked at the card, at each other, at the bad, bad man, at the money, and then at the basket of Bibles, thoroughly bewildered. The monte sharp put up his tools and walked off with his plunder, and before the victims comprehended the situation he disappeared from sight. The sequel is soon told. The winner marched through the train and distributed the Bibles among the passengers. Several of the trophies are now on exhibition in this city. What became of the women is not known by the passengers.

## THE CALIFORNIA WHEAT CROP.

The California wheat crop this year, if the reports of the prospects there are not exaggerated, will be an enormous one. The San Francisco papers say the lowest estimate of the surplus for export this season is double the exportation of the last crop. Last year nearly 1,700,000 acres in California were sown with wheat, the yield being comparatively a small one on account of unfavorable weather, there being about 13,000 bushels given. This year at least 2,000,000 of acres are sown in wheat, and the anticipated yield is much heavier per acre, so that the average of the estimates of the expected crop is 35,000,000 bushels.

# THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

## MRS. TILTON'S TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

### AN OUTLINE OF MR. BEECHER'S DEFENSE—HOW HIS FRIENDS ACCOUNT FOR THE LETTER OF APOLOGY TO MR. TILTON.

At the first meeting of the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee, appointed for the purpose of examining into the charges preferred by Mr. Theodore Tilton against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, it was resolved that until all the evidence obtainable in reference to the matter under investigation had been received, the sessions of the committee should be held in secret. The members of the committee laid great stress on the propriety of adopting this course. For a few days the plan was adhered to, but on the day following that on which Mr. Tilton's cross-examination before the committee closed, there appeared in the Brooklyn *Eagle* what purported to be a report of a portion of Mr. Tilton's evidence. The members of the committee denied that they had furnished the evidence alluded to, as did also the stenographer, the witness, and the lawyers. A few days afterward, the committee concluded to publish Mr. Tilton's testimony in full, and it was then ascertained that the portion already published was almost a verbatim report as far as it went. Since that time the only witness examined before the committee whose testimony must of necessity be of very great importance, was Mrs. Tilton. Mrs. Tilton was examined on Friday night, and yesterday the same paper published what purports to be the substance of her testimony.

It appears that she had no written statement; it was an oral examination, and lasted between three and four hours. The substance of the story only can be given. Mrs. Tilton detailed the efforts she had made to restrain Theodore from going after strange women, but he openly announced to her that he had wholly changed the views he had held on the marriage relation, and she had, she said, too much reason to believe that he was living the life which was consistent with that change. When he brought certain notorious women to her house, she used every means in her power to induce them to leave, but they would not go. She, finally, in despair sent for the police to remove them, and when they heard that they left. Referring to the scene on the night when Susan Anthony was there, she said it was a scene of great violence and excitement. She said she never saw Theodore so crazed as he was that night. Miss Anthony slept with her and made very free reference to the stories in circulation about Theodore's life. She said most solemnly that it was not true she made any confession to Susan Anthony of any improper act on her part. All she said to her on that subject was that Theodore was circulating stories, and had been for a long time, to her prejudice and that of Mr. Beecher. She had not a thought of saying there was a word of truth in it. There was no truth in that statement. It was entirely false. She does not believe that Susan Anthony would say that she ever gave her a hint in that direction.

The witness was asked if she ever, of her own motion, wrote a word, either in a letter or a statement, affecting improperly herself or Mr. Beecher. She answered she never had: that the most she ever did was to copy papers that Theodore had prepared for her. Sometimes she did not even know the contents of the paper. Theodore would make assurances that it was best to do it for the peace of the family, for her peace and for his peace, to help him out of his business troubles. On one occasion this was done while she was sick in bed, upon the strongest statements by him that it was for her best interests.

When the statement was prepared for Dr. Storrs to see, and Mr. F. B. Carpenter was helping the thing on, Theodore wrote every word of the statement and brought it to her to copy. She copied it until she got to the clause charging that Mr. Beecher had made improper advances to her. She refused to copy it further, and told Theodore that it was false, and a great wrong upon Mr. Beecher. Theodore said, "Never mind, it is best you should do it. I have got my true statement of the story all written here, [showing her a roll of manuscript.] I want that statement of yours for the story to hinge on. I want to show it to Dr. Storrs." This was done. About four weeks before the council sat she felt that she had committed a great wrong, and without consulting anybody, she went to Dr. Storrs, called his attention to the statement, and told him that it was false. She explained to him how she had yielded to Theodore's persuasions. Mr. Storrs said to her he wished he had known it earlier, and asked her if she was aware that she had committed an enormous sin in charging such a thing on Mr. Beecher. She said, "Yes; but it was Theodore's will and not mine," or words to that effect.

In reference to the "sin" alluded to in the Schoharie letter in connection with *Griffith Gaunt* she had not then read the book through, and her idea was to refer simply to the sin of allowing the influence of a husband to be lessened by her regard for her pastor. But she said Tilton's manner toward her was such—his words of disrespect and the expression of his wish that she was out of the way and not near him, that she felt "there was a damper between them." She said when Mr. Beecher met her he was kind, gentle, sympathetic, that she felt that in his presence she was respected and appreciated. She said she feared that feeling had carried her too far, and it was that, and that alone, she referred to when she said, "I now see my sin."

There is very good reason for believing that the evidence given above is, in fact, the substance of an important part of Mrs. Tilton's testimony before the committee, from which it would seem that the much-talked of "secrecy" of the committee's sessions is merely a pleasant fiction. In this connection it is significant that the paper publishing the evidence has strongly advocated, since the scandal found its way into the papers, the Beecher side of the case.

The committee did not meet yesterday. They will hold another session to-morrow. Mr. Beecher started for his farm at Peekskill in the afternoon, and will not return until to-morrow. Mr. Tilton remains at his house on Livingstone street. Yesterday he was busily engaged writing all day, but the statement that he is preparing another "statement" for publication is without foundation. The following letter, written to Mrs. Tilton by Mr. Beecher immediately after the publication of the Woodhull scandal, has been given by Mrs. Tilton's friends to the press:

*My Dear Mrs. Tilton:*

I hoped that you would be shielded from the knowledge of the great wrong that has been done to you, and through you to universal womanhood. I can hardly bear to speak of it, or allude to a matter than which nothing can be imagined more painful to a pure and womanly nature. I pray daily for you, "that your faith fail not." You, yourself, know the way and the power of prayer. God has been your refuge in many sorrows before. He will now hide you in His pavilion until the storm be overpast. The rain that beats down the flower to the earth, will pass at length, and the stem, bent, but not broken, will rise again and blossom as before.

Every pure woman on earth will feel that this wanton and unprovoked assault is aimed at you, but reaches to universal womanhood.

Meantime, your dear children will love you with double tenderness, and Theodore, against whom these shafts are hurled, will hide you in his heart of hearts.

I am glad that this revelation from the pit has given him a sight of the danger that was before hidden by specious appearances and promises of usefulness. May God keep him in courage in the arduous struggle which he wages against adversity, and bring him out, though much tried, like gold seven times fired.

I have not spoken of myself. No word could express the sharpness and depth of my sorrow in your behalf, my dear and honored friend. God walks in the fire by the side of those He loves, and in heaven neither you, nor Theodore, nor I shall regret the discipline, how hard soever it may seem now.

May He restrain and turn those poor creatures who have been given over to do all this sorrowful harm to those who have deserved no such treatment at their hands!

I commend you to my mother's God, my dear friend! May His smile bring light in darkness, and His love be a perpetual Summer to you!

Very truly yours,

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The latest contributions to the scandal are an interview with Mrs Elizabeth Cady Stanton, in which she reiterates all her statements with regard to the confession of guilt alleged to have been made by Mrs. Tilton to Miss Anthony, and a three-column document, published in the *Eagle*, written to prove that Theodore Tilton is insane.

### MR. BEECHER'S DEFENSE FORESHADOWED.

Conflicting statements have been made for some time past respecting Mr. Beecher's line of defense before the committee. At one time it was said that he had been busily engaged preparing a lengthy document in his own vindication, while others asserted that he would prepare no written statement of his case, but merely come before the committee and submit to any line of examination they thought proper in the case. It is stated upon good authority that Mr. Beecher will adopt the latter course as soon as Mr. Moulton shall have given his testimony, though when this may be nobody seems to know. Mr. Moulton has not yet returned, and it is stated that even Messrs. Woodruff & Robinson, with which firm he is connected, do not know where he is to be found. It is beginning, however, to be clearly understood that Mr. Moulton will abide by the original statement made by him to the committee, and will refuse to testify in the case. With this determination, it is believed he is purposely keeping himself out of the reach of the committee. The language made use of by Mr. Moulton in his statement to the committee was to the effect that he believed Mr. Beecher should frankly state that he had committed an offense against Mr. Tilton, for which it was necessary to apologize, and for which he did apologize in the language of the letter from which quotations were made, and also that he should have stated frankly that he deemed it necessary for Mr. Tilton to have made the defense against Dr. Leonard Bacon which he had made, and that Mr. Beecher should have refused to be a party to the reopening of this case. The nature of Mr. Beecher's defense meanwhile, whenever it is to be made, has been foreshadowed by his friends, and the counsel who are conducting the case in Mr. Beecher's interest claim to be confident that when his explanation is published it will completely refute all the charges made by Mr. Tilton. They argue that Tilton's first specific charge is that his suspicion was first aroused by an improper liberty taken with Mrs. Tilton by Mr. Beecher in his presence. His next is that he found his wife and Mr. Beecher locked in a room in his house together under suspicious circumstances. From the connection in which the charges are made, they say, Mr. Tilton would seem to wish to make the public believe that these events immediately followed Mrs. Tilton's alleged confession of infidelity, while the facts are that Mr. Tilton, on his cross-examination, admits that the so-called bedroom scene occurred before the circumstance referred to in the library, and that both occurrences dated back at least twelve years from the present time. Mr. Tilton says he cannot remember the dates, and Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton state that no such occurrences ever took place.

The chief proof relied upon by Mr. Tilton, says the Brooklyn paper already referred to, is his wife's alleged confessions and Mr. Beecher's alleged indorsement of them, and his asking for pardon from Mr. Tilton. Mr. Tilton says that in the Spring of 1870, he noticed that his wife gave evidence which induced him to believe that she was much interested in Mr. Beecher. She went into the country earlier than usual the following Summer, but returned to her home in July. It was on the occasion of her return that Mr. Tilton says he obtained from her a circumstantial confession that she had been criminally intimate with Mr. Beecher. Mrs. Tilton, he says, returned to the country, and he made up his mind, he alleges, during her absence, to condone the wrong and say nothing about it. He then goes on to state that he went to Mr. Moulton's house and disclosed to him the wrong he had suffered at the hands of Mr. Beecher, and intimates that he proposed then to avenge it in some way. Mr. Beecher was sent for, and met Tilton at Moulton's house. Tilton then told Mr. Beecher of his wife's confession, and Mr. Beecher professed to be overcome with sorrow, shame, and anguish, and made those protestations of repentance and despair which Mr. Tilton quotes. Tilton says that Beecher went from Moulton's house on that very evening around to see Mrs. Tilton, and that he obtained from her, while she was sick abed, a recantation of her alleged confession to her husband; that he took it home with him, and that he was compelled to deliver it back the next day through the interference of Mr. Moulton.

When these circumstances are explained by Mr. Beecher, it is claimed by the same journal that the case will present quite another aspect. Tilton received the confession in July, 1870. He went to Moulton's house, as above described, on the 31st of December, 1870, about six months afterward. He had kept the confession in his pocket all this time, and made no fuss about his alleged wrongs. When Mr. Beecher went around to see Tilton at Moulton's house, on the last day of December, he learned, for the first time, that Tilton suspected him and Mrs. Tilton. He was perfectly horrified by the accusation, and none the less so because he took some blame to himself for the advice he had given Mrs. Tilton as to the manner in which she ought to resent the infidelities of her husband. Mr. Tilton professed then to be willing to let the matter end, and so little did he then seem to think of the confession he had from his wife, that he tore it up in Mr. Beecher's presence and flung it on the floor, and it was then and there suggested that Mr. Beecher should go around to Tilton's house and see Mrs. Tilton. This, it is asserted, is entirely incompatible with the charge Mr. Tilton now makes, or with Mr. Tilton's own sanity. The idea that a man who had accused another man of adultery with his wife, should permit him to go around to his house—to invite him, so to speak—they say, is inconceivable. Mrs. Tilton was in bed. She had been, for some time, sick from a miscarriage. Mr. Beecher entered her room and asked her if she had made such a confession. She nodded assent. He inquired if she had admitted all that was in that confession, and she nodded assent again. Mr. Beecher asked her how she came to make such a confession as that. She replied that Theodore had worried it out of her. She at once proposed to retract it, and Mr. Tilton makes public the written retraction, and in that retraction she admits that the confession was not true, that it was forced from her when she was in a weak state of mind, that she recalled all the statements she had made, and she added, apparently, after writing the body of the letter and signing it, that she desired to say explicitly that Mr. Beecher had never offered her any improper solicitation even—something, it is stated, that no man would ask a woman to specify if the charge against him was adultery as Mr. Tilton claims. Mrs. Tilton swears before the Investigating Committee that she was coerced into making such an admission, that she did it to quiet her husband and to serve him in another direction. The quarrel between Bowen and Tilton culminated in December, 1870. In that month, Mr. Tilton was relieved from his duties as editor of the *Independent* and the *Union*. Tilton believed that Mr. Beecher had had something to do with his discharge through Bowen. He says that his differences with Bowen were augmented by Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Beecher. Until these differences culminated, Mr. Tilton found no cause of offense against Mr. Beecher; but while he was trying to make a settlement with Bowen and compel Bowen to pay him $7,000, (the forfeit of the contract existing between Bowen and Tilton,) he made for the first time the accusations against Mr. Beecher, so that there would be a motive on his part for worrying his wife out of the statement which was used to bring about pecuniary results in which he was interested. What the alleged confession of Mrs. Tilton contained is not known.

It may have contained no more than Mr. Tilton charged up to within a month ago, and that charge fell far short of criminality. The confession is said to have been destroyed, but it appears that Mr. Tilton was in the habit of keeping phonographic copies or notes of all the documents pertaining to his domestic troubles with Mr. Beecher, and from these he published the letters that are contained in his statement. The explanations of more concern to the public than the alleged confession of Mrs. Tilton, or Mr. Tilton's supported or unsupported charges, are the letters which Mr. Beecher is alleged to have written to Frank Moulton, with the knowledge of her husband. Mr. Beecher's apology, in which he asks for Tilton's forgiveness, and in which he says that Tilton would have been a better man under the circumstances than he had been, was not written by Mr. Beecher at all, but by Mr. Moulton, and this apology is explained in this way: Mr. Moulton gave a very vivid description to Mr. Beecher of the infelicities of the Tilton household. Mr. Beecher laying some of the blame to himself, used in conversation some such language as is contained in the apology. Moulton remarked that if Mr. Beecher would convey some such sentiments as he uttered to Tilton, it would quiet him, and probably restore peace in his family. Mr. Beecher said that he would of all things like to accomplish such a result, because he had always taken the warmest interest in Mrs. Tilton and her children. Mr. Moulton undertook to write down what he remembered of the conversation, and Mr. Beecher for the purpose indicated and for no other, making no specific or well-considered apology at all, signed his name to Moulton's notes, and wrote in "I have intrusted this to Moulton, in confidence."

This is the story of Mr. Beecher's so-called apology. It is in its very terms inconsistent with the accusation of adultery, for no man will believe that Mr. Beecher desired to say to Theodore Tilton, if he had been charged with adultery, that under the circumstances Tilton would have been a better man than he (Beecher) was. The expressions which have puzzled the public, coming from Mr. Beecher, so extreme as to border upon extravagance, and so self-denunciatory as to seem to indicate guilt, are to be accounted for by the fact that Mr. Beecher is a man of exuberant, mental power, of a tropical cast of mind, and when he makes expressions of confidence or trust or apology, it is well known that he does not measure his words.

These points cover all that there is really in Mr. Tilton's original charges. All the lawyers who have a knowledge of Mr. Beecher's explanations are entirely satisfied that they will be accepted by the committee, and were themselves disappointed somewhat in the completeness with which he has met every accusation brought against him. His mistake was in not meeting them at the very beginning, and it is a mistake for which he suffered, as if the mistake were indeed a crime. This is believed to foreshadow Mr. Beecher's statement.

## THE SPIRITUALISTS.

### THEIR CAMP-MEETING AT SILVER LAKE—HOW THEY ENJOY THEMSELVES.

Yesterday, says the Boston *Advertiser*, of the 31st July, was a special day at the spiritualist camp-meeting at Silver Lake Grove, Plympton. There were two extra trains from the city and large crowds came from all the country round, making a sort of local festival of it. It was a quiet and orderly crowd, as well-behaved and as respectable in appearance as those at similar gatherings of other sects. To be sure, the short-haired feminine and long-haired masculine were not wanting, but the prevailing aspect was that of a lot of jolly picnickers, each trying to crowd the most and heartiest enjoyment possible into the day. The beautiful grove contained plenty of resources of pleasure. There was dancing in the pavilion, to music from Edmands' Band; boating and bathing; and hourly six-mile trips in the little steamer Lady of the Lake around the beautiful lake, which, could it have another mile added to its length, would surpass Saratoga as a place for the college regatta. There were besides all the regular attractions of a well-ordered picnic-ground. A little competition in the way of caterers might have done some good; for those who depended on their own lunch-baskets, with the expectation of getting such extras as tea, coffee, &c., at the restaurant, found it difficult to be accommodated, the excuse being that they had only enough to accommodate those who were to be served with entire dinners. The lake was pretty rough, owing to the strong west wind blowing down its two miles and a half of length, starting up the white caps, and making a surf sufficient to keep up a very respectable roar on the beach. The sail-boats were in good demand, but it was too rough for rowing, and the swimming match arranged between T. B. Harlow and H. F. Lawrence, of Boston, for $100 a side, did not come off. In the morning there was speaking at the grand stand by Moses Hull, Dr. Giles, and Miss Mattie Sawyer; and in the afternoon Miss Sawyer was inspired to deliver a poem from some spirit bard, and Mr. Hull made a long address. There was a large and evidently much-interested audience, while at several of the tents in the circle private séances were going on, and many wonderful and convincing, were said to be the "tests" therein given. One leathery-visaged individual informed the writer that he "had a vision last night. See forty yoke o' oxen all a-standin' out by the gate of the grove." He interpreted it, saying, "Ther's goin' to be a burnt offerin' somewhere." Further inquiry developed the fact that he had supped on baked beans and pickles, a pint of milk, and six doughnuts. Let those desirous of visions diet likewise.

INDISPENSABLE.

For good health take Russian baths. Many physicians certify their tonic value. The best are found on Twenty-fourth street, opposite the Fifth Avenue Hotel, having eleven vapor rooms, with varying temperatures.—*Commercial.*

June comes back to us in Winter, in the sweet odor of the "PHALON NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS." It makes the handkerchief a delicious bouquet. Kept by druggists. Also the "PHALON HAIR INVIGORATOR," the great hair TONIC.—*Advertisement.*

Mosquito Bites.

The poison is immediately neutralized by the application of BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

The best "Elastic Truss," warranted the best, is sold at POMEROY'S, No. 744 Broadway, for $4.—*Advertisement.*

Civilization received a new impulse by the invention of the Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, which retains rupture comfortably, night and day, till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

One Great Merit

of that Beautifier of the Teeth, Sozodont, is that its effect upon the mouth is refreshing, while as a means of cleansing the teeth and improving the breath, it stands alone.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

For All Purposes of a Family Liniment, the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundberg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

## MARRIED.

BACON—GRAY.—On Thursday, July 30, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Albert Zabriskie Gray, HACKLEY B. BACON to KATHERINE, eldest daughter of John A. C. Gray, Esq., all of this City.

## DIED.

HAVEN.—At his home, at Scarborough, N. Y., July 31, SAMUEL LIVERMORE, eldest son of the late Samuel L. and Alice B. Haven, in the 21st year of his age.

Funeral will take place on Monday, Aug. 3, at 11 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church, Sing Sing, N. Y. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot, Sing Sing, on the arrival of the 9:10 train from the Grand Central Depot, New-York. His friends and those of his family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Jacksonville (Fla.) papers please copy.

HEGGIE.—On Friday, July 31, at 7 P. M., MARY, wife of William Heggie.

Relatives and friends of the family, also the friends of Alexander H. Sharot, her brother, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, Aug. 3, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 25 Columbia st., New-York, without further notice.

IRWIN.—At Orange, N. J., July 30, WILLIAM H., JR., youngest son of Wm. H. and Josephine A. Irwin, aged 1 year and 24 days.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend funeral at their residence, No. 220 Union st., Brooklyn, Sunday, Aug. 2, at 3 P. M.

JONES.—At Ascott, England, on Friday, July 24 LEWIS C. JONES, only son of the late Isaac Colford Jones.

MASTERS.—Saturday morning, 1st inst., of scarlet fever, KATE LOUISE, daughter of H. B. and Clara Everett Masters, aged 6 years and 4 months.

The remains will be taken to Boston for interment.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

MOULTON.—In Westerly, R. I., July 26, 1874, JANE BABCOCK, daughter of Edmd. T. and Martha P. B. Moulton, aged 1 month and 4 days.

MUNDY.—At Croton Lake, N. Y., on Thursday, July 30, ELLINOR LOUISA, daughter of Arthur J. and Charlotte L. Mundy, aged 5 months and 17 days.

POST.—On Friday, July 31, WALDRON B. POST, in the eighty-second year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 23 Waverley place, on Monday, Aug. 3, at 4 o'clock P. M.

SCUDDER.—At his country residence at Glenwood, Queens County, Long Island, on the 30th of July, TOWNSEND SCUDDER, in the 45th year of his age.

Funeral services at the house at Glenwood, on Sunday, Aug. 2, at 12:30 o'clock. Steamer Seawanhaka leaves pier foot of 33d st., East River, at 9 A. M., for Glenwood; returns 3 P. M. Long Island Railroad cars leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M., for Glenhead; returns 4:30 P. M.

VAN BOSKERCK.—On Saturday evening, Aug. 1 JANE L., wife of John L. Van Boskerck, and daughter of the late Joseph Webb, in the seventieth year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WEEDEN.—At Catskill, on Friday, the 31st ult., ELIZA M., wife of George H. Weeden, and daughter of John Silsby.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Aug. 3, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 103 Gates avenue, Brooklyn.

The brethren of POLAR STAR LODGE, No. 245, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication at the rooms No. 118 Avenue D., on Sunday, Aug. 2, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late worthy brother, GEO. M. RADLEY. Members of sister lodges are invited to attend.

GEO. A. PHELAN, Master.

MALCOLM STEWART, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEFT HIS RESIDENCE, NO. 269 GRAHAM av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday evening, July 29, Mr. A. B. SMITH, age thirty-eight, about five feet nine inches in height, light complexion, sandy hair and whiskers, black alpaca coat, black pants and vest, brown straw hat, tie shoes, gold studs, hair set, in shirt bosom. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his distressed family. Please address

G. B. SMITH, No. 250 Grand st.,
Williamsburg, Long Island.

CANCER CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE or pain; diseases of females a specialty, by Prof. J. M. COMINS, M. D., No. 143 East 26th st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT,

MADISON AV., CORNER 28TH ST.,

Rev. C. C. TIFFANY, Rector.

DIVINE SERVICE SUNDAY MORNING AT 10:30.

A CORDIAL INVITATION IS EXTENDED TO ALL.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH
OF NEW-YORK,
Madison av. and 47th st.,
Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector.
Divine services as usual
EVERY SUNDAY DURING THE SUMMER
at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
The Rector will preach morning and evening.
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4TH AV. and 20th st.—Sunday, Aug. 2, Rev. H. F. Jenks will preach at 10:45 A. M. No evening service.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches on Sunday. Morning Subject—"Christian's God Challenged Witnesses Before the World." Evening Topic—"The Voyage of Life." Strangers cordially welcomed. Galleries free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOR, EAST 25th st., near Madison av., Rev. A. B. Carter, Rector.—Morning service at 10:30 o'clock; evening service at 7:45 o'clock continuously during the Summer.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST 28th st. and Broadway.—Rev. Z. T. Sweeney, of Columbus, Ind., will preach morning and evening. The public cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, corner 45th st. and 5th av. Divine service at 11 A. M.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH—34TH street, between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. L. H. King, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

"HOWL, FIR-TREE, FOR THE CEDAR IS FALLEN!"—Bishop Snow will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Mission and Work of that Terrible Shepherd whom God has raised up." See Zech., xi., 16.

NEW-YORK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 11th st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Services morning and evening. Preaching by Rev. G. C. Lucas.

REV. H. R. NYE WILL PREACH BEFORE the Fifth Universalist Society, Sunday morning, Aug. 2, services commencing at 11 o'clock. Plimpton Building, 9th st., near 3d av. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D ST. WEST of 8th av.—Rev. J. Spencer Kennard will preach at 10:30 A. M., on "The Great Redemption," and at 7:45 P. M., on "The Soul's Satisfaction." Strangers made welcome.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, Amity st., near Macdougal, Rev. Theodore A. Eaton, D. D., Rector.—Services on Sunday at 11 o'clock A. M. and 5 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate, Rev. Prof. Roberts, Assistant. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. Strangers seated.

# HOW DIAMONDS SAVED US.

## A BUSINESS EPISODE.

At the time I am writing about we were a strong firm. I say were, because six years ago we wound up the concern, and a banking-house of not quite fifty years' existence (a remarkably long business life for the United States,) was closed in the most honorable way. The partners in the house were two. The elder and head of the firm had a sound mercantile education, was eminently conservative, and was a thorough master of his business. The other partner had brilliant talents, but was prone to be overimaginative, and rather held to the idea that romance, or the inventive faculty, when called into play in business, was a necessity. The junior had a separate room, arranged rather like a cabinet of curiosities than a banker's office. You could see neat bronzes there, bits of majolica, pieces of armor, and a few good pictures. Twenty-five years ago such things in a business office were thought rather out of place. A distant relative of the senior partner of the house, I had the entire confidence of both members of the firm, as I had been from the age of twelve in the house, and was twenty when the occurrences I am about to tell happened. I was very warmly attached to both the gentlemen, but was rather more fond of our junior, who made me his companion.

One Summer's evening, long after office hours, a private letter-book requiring indexing, I shut myself up in the junior's office and commenced work. It was rather late at night when the younger member of the firm entered. "Seeing a light in the office," he said, "as I was coming from the ferry, and forgetting you were at work here, I came in;" and he stretched himself on a lounge and lit a cigar, then took a book and commenced reading. In a half hour my work was finished, and thinking he was asleep, I put away the books, closing the door of the safe with a crash, in order to wake him.

"Through?" he said, and then asked, "Keep up your French, do you?"

"Yes, though whether I ever will be able to correspond in that language as far as to render myself useful for the French and Belgian business, I don't know."

"Ever read Beaumarchais?" he inquired.

"Yes, but only his plays. I am not familiar with his life."

"What a magnificent dual existence!"

"How so?" I inquired.

"He was merchant and author. Carried on the heaviest mercantile operations, and wrote the cleverest of comedies. Made out a line of invoices and a phrase of comedy all in the same breath, and perhaps with the same pen. There was Roscoe, too, merchant and historian, and Rodgers, poet and banker, Lamb, clerk and essayist—"

"May be so," I replied, interrupting him; "but I do not think ordinary men can do two things at once—there may be exceptions." He laughed, and said, "That is good common sense. But there are men with dual existences. Now, I have been reading this life of Beaumarchais, and have been deeply interested in the exertions he made in behalf of our people when he sent arms during the period of our Revolutionary struggle." "Which good action ruined him," I said; and I closed the safe, and was about going to the door, when he bade me stay. Drawing a chair close to the table, after a short pause he said to me: "Now, listen: For the last six months I have had an idea in my head—a secondary one, it is true, to another which has absorbed my mind for years. God knows whether I have this duality of mind or not, but I must test it. Now, this is what I am driving at. Fifteen years ago I went to South America. You know my wife is a Brazilian." Here he sighed, and paused. There was a rumor that he did not live happily with his wife. "While in South America I made the deepest researches into the history of the aboriginal races. I went far behind the times of the old Aymares. Manco Capac and Oello Huaco are to me as things of to-day. Modern research has settled that the Pharaohs of the Bible were as near to us almost, chronologically, as Napoleon was. Every day the work started in Egypt by Denon and Lepsius shows us that we are only at the threshold. South America is the place to discover man's earliest traces and to find his primitive works. This may not interest you much, but the second part of my idea will, I trust. It is the corollary of the first. It was my business to study the political condition of the country—a rather intricate and tangled work. Two South American States are on the eve of a contest," (he mentioned the name of the two republics, which, from measures of precaution, I withhold,) "and the Government of the smaller power, which is not only in the right, but the stronger and the richer, have called on me to purchase arms and ammunition for them. I can make hundreds of thousands of dollars out of the business. What is wanted is that I should send a consignment of military equipments. The money of the State is now on its way here, or I shall have authority to draw on London for it. If I can accomplish what they want, I find the means out of the profits to go to South America and open my glorious work. It is Beaumarchais in the nineteenth century, but with higher and nobler aims. I shall make researches in the Peruvian plains, and will exhume a wealth of artistic splendor far antecedent to the Egyptian period. The pyramids will be dwarfed when compared with the magnificent monuments I must bring to light."

"I know nothing," I replied, somewhat confused, "about these things. I should think that the absence of violent physical phenomena in Egypt have kept their monuments intact, while in South America the earthquakes have long ago ground all vestiges of man's handy-work to dust."

"Quite true, as far as your knowledge goes. But there are broad lands in Peru that have never been shaken. Earthquakes follow rhythmic rules. Some day, Vesuvius and Ætna will be extinct, as they have been once before. The fires of the Cordilleras are but of yesterday. One hundred thousand years ago South America had no earthquakes. Humboldt seems to think so. I have studied all the cosmical theories." Of course I could not dispute about what Humboldt had said, but I made a casual and perhaps silly remark about the wealth of gold or silver that might be discovered. "Tush!" he cried, "that is the least thing I care about. A single discovery of some early deity, a head, grander, more majestic in form than Memnon, would be worth more to me than the golden sun of the Incas, which was a planosphere of pure metal some ten thousand feet in circumference, and which, when the sun crossed the line, a million of men placed on its edge on a peak of the Andes, so that it almost eclipsed God's luminary. But the Incas were to the ages that went before, and which I would seek after, as to time what San Francisco was to Troy." I could not stop him. He developed his plans. With a frankness which astonished me he gave me details of his private fortune, which were ample. The money he had in the firm was to be untouched. I was to attend to the South American business. Endowed at twenty years of age with no end of energy, not having a circumspectness even beyond my years, I combated the South American scheme. At last it was daybreak before the matter was settled; a reluctant consent was given on my part. At the business I went tooth and nail. My principal occupied himself with the general plan of the business, but all the details of purchases and shipments devolved on me. My Summer vacation was passed in attending to it. Two or three shipments were made, and my heart was in my mouth until reimbursements came. We cleared some $60,000 in a six months, in gold, on the first shipment. "We shall stop now," I said. "Here is money enough made for a first venture, and you have means now for explorations in Peru." "Nonsense, my dear boy," was the reply, "it will take a quarter of a million before I can even begin. This time our people want artillery trains. At it again. Chances are more than ever in our favor. We are to be paid heavily this time, and in addition I have had a concession made me of some hundreds of square miles in Peru, exactly where my researches are to commence." I pleaded and pleaded in vain, but was bound to the wheel. A lighter position—one occupying me but a few hours—was given me in the office, and all the rest of my time was devoted to the arms business. I had managed, so far, to be very circumspect in my purchases, but could not be always on my guard.

All large banking houses have a peculiar set of men, who frequent them—old men often, who sometimes come for news, or who make occasionally purchases. Often these persons may have been acquaintances of many years' standing, who had been on intimate terms of friendship with the fathers of the present firms, and who are allowed the privileges of the offices. Among these friends was an old man who dealt particularly in notes. He was a Frenchman, who spoke English fluently and elegantly, with scarce an accent. Pick him up in the street, and you would not think he was worth five dollars. One suit of clothes sufficed him all the year round. For ten years I had known him to wear the same bandana handkerchief round his neck. A new bandana marked a decade in his life. He was highly educated, and, though filthy in person, had, strange to say, *distingué* manners. His passion was money-making. With a *flair*, as the French have it, a keen sense of impending trouble, he was ever ready to improve the situation to his profit. I could not call him a vulture, nor one who would suck your blood or pick your bones (commercially) with a relish. Balzac's Gobseck was not exactly like him, for this old Frenchman was charitable to a certain degree, giving away every year a fixed sum to benevolent institutions. But a note once purchased by him, it had to be paid to the minute. His word was his bond. If he purchased a note for thousands of dollars—and he took few risks, only buying gilt-edged paper—he never gave his check for it. His signature few had ever seen. He would draw the bill himself from his bank, and pay in money for the notes. His curiosity, his acquaintance with everything in the city was wonderful. No man failed, or ever was on the eve of it, but this strange character knew it. With an intuitive perception akin to the marvelous, he would with a single sniff of his long thin nose smell out a genuine bona fide note, issued in a legitimate way, from a kite. Occasionally he straggled into our private office. He had a taste for art, and one day when I was alone, thumbing a Spanish dictionary for a word I wanted, he entered and picked up a fragment of a South American idol, which was in use as a paper weight.

"A crude perception of art!" he said; "a transition, in fact, emanating from something higher; a retrogression. Art and religion were at first in their grandest and simplest forms, and man complicated them. Money easy to-day, but there will be a storm soon. Pray, let me trouble you to go into the office and bring me the portfolio. I will make an investment. Must be short paper—not over sixty days—and only choice, not over $15,000. How is it that you are away so much? We miss you. The junior looks *fatigué*. What are you working away for with that Spanish dictionary? All Spanish business is dangerous. There is a basis of sterling honesty—chivalric, in fact—among Spaniards, but their revolutions are the disturbing quantities. Pray, lend me your pencil; I have some interest to calculate." I gave him my pencil, taking it out of my pocket, and went to the main office for the portfolio containing the notes. He carefully selected those that suited him, compared the discount with my calculations; terms were agreed upon; as was his custom, he left to draw the money for them in person. In ten minutes he had returned with a roll of bank bills, and the notes were re-examined and engulfed in a greasy pocket-book. "*Hein!*" he said, just as he left; "here is your pencil. I never took another man's pencil in my life, but some thief has stolen mine. A pencil that cost me three cents only eighteen months ago, and not more than a finger's breadth of it used up. But, by the way, I notice something peculiar about your pencil. Why do you have a percussion cap, and a cap made for an army gun, too, stuck in the end of it. Might go off. And while I think of it, are you operating for a corner in cannons? I was a cannonier at Waterloo. In South America I have bought up many an old piece, and turned an honest penny by selling the metal. South America! *Que le diable* are you doing in that country? A friend at Callao tells me things, and I have a strange way of putting this thing and that thing together—mosaics in fact—and making a picture bit by bit. By the way, you may find in South America mosaics quite as fine as the Greek or Roman. *Hein?*" and he winked a blear eye and shuffled out. Our French friend had put an evil eye on things. From that time our ventures in South America all came to grief. One ship was wrecked off Cape Horn. Too wise to put all our eggs in one basket, we had distributed the shipments. One rascally Captain took his cargo to the enemy's port, another ship was captured. The Government we were working for quibbled when they or we were unlucky. We were losing money by hundreds of thousands of dollars. I was so fully absorbed in the engrossing minutiæ of the business that I never asked where the money came from. In the midst of our anxieties a home crisis came, the same the old gentleman had prophesied. Our house I was afraid was in a strait. The old book-keeper's mouth, from sucking his pen, a trick he had when he was nervous, was ink black.

One afternoon, when working hopelessly over the South American business, my patron entered. Throwing himself on the sofa for a moment, he sprang up again and locked the door. "If, my poor boy, those accursed people don't pay to-morrow, or if the bills on England for that disputed account don't come, I am ruined and with it the firm. The house wants to-morrow $45,000. I borrowed it thirty days ago from the firm, with the consent, of course, of my good old partner. Money is going out like a torrent, and not a drop coming in. My South American remittances, some $80,000, should have been here twenty days ago. What shall I do?" and great drops of sweat rolled off his forehead. "Is all your private fortune gone?" I asked. "Can you not effect a mortgage on your house?"

"That was mortgaged some months ago. All gone in this wretched business. If I had the best security in the world it would be useless. There is not five dollars to be had on the street."

"Your old French friend?" I said, gasping for breath.

"Would not lend a cent to save all Christendom."

"Your wife," I said; "You will pardon me for mentioning her. Can she not help you?"

"God forgive me. We are partially estranged. She is in Washington, with an aunt of hers, the wife of some one of those South American embassy people. It is pitiful to ask her for help. What do you mean?"

"You must allow me to manage this business. It is now 10 o'clock; our old friend is punctuality itself. Give me that ring on your finger—your engagement ring. We have until to-morrow 3 o'clock." He looked at me aghast, then wrung his hands and left me.

Just then the old Frenchman entered. His was not a satisfied look.

"I told you so," he said.

"So you did, almost to an hour," I replied, though, in fact, he had advanced the period almost a year before the actual crash did come. "Almost to a minute."

"Never failed to do it."

"All secure?"

"Not two cents wrong any way. In fact, *mon ami*, there are only two kinds of property good and sound. One the sun shines on, that is land; and the other is *portatif*, what you can carry about."

"The Orientals, then, are not such dunces, after all, when they invest their surplus in precious stones?"

"The soundest personal financial policy. A Turk, or a Persian, or an Arab has a few pieces of gold over. He buys a ruby, a diamond, a pearl, makes a hole in his arm, slips in the gem; the flesh grows over it. *Et tout est dit.*"

"A kind of precious seton."

"Exactly. On my word, at the present moment I would not lend a cent on anything."

"Not even on diamonds?" I asked, below my breath.

"On diamonds! And why not? Ahem! My eyes are not what they used to be, but those two diamond studs of yours weigh three-quarters of a carat. *Pour plaisanter*, if you wanted $25 or $30 on those stones, you could have it. If, at the same rate, they weighed 100 or 200 carats, you could have the money in the same proportion."

My heart leapt into my mouth. "Are you in earnest?" I asked.

"I never joke about money. It is too serious."

"I want $50,000 to-morrow, at half-past one o'clock, on diamonds worth $75,000."

"Where are they?"

"You shall have them to-morrow. I want the money for sixty days. Quick—the rate?"

"The diamonds are not yours; of course I must know whose they are. They are Madame's. I am not surprised. But they have quarreled. Would she pledge them of her own free will?"

"Certainly."

"I must have her written obligation. She must borrow the money; rate, fifteen per cent.—not a penny less. Money is worth three-quarters per day in the street. If not redeemed in sixty days—no matter if the diamonds were worth $100,000—they are to be mine. A bill of sale must be passed. At your expense you must have the stones taken out of their setting, and have a jeweler's scale ready. You may bring, if you please, an expert to certify to the weight."

"Never. You are too old a friend of the house for that!" I cried enthusiastically. This seemed to please him. "You are very young, and will be cheated out of your eyes some day. It is strange, my father handled Marie Antoinette's diamonds. I am one of the few in this world who are at the bottom of the story of the Queen's necklace. But how did this trouble come? I know; South American business. House is not badly hurt, *hein?*"

"On my solemn word of honor, not at all. We want only a trifle of some $75,000 to make us just as easy as a glove; in fact, don't you think fifteen per cent. is high for such security?"

"You are humbugging me. Deceiving a man who is more tenacious of his money than a Harpagon. Debate the matter an instant more, and it is off. I have received attention from that young man's father, that is why I feel like helping him, providing the stones fully cover the risk."

"I accept;" and I grasped his hand, and I left him examining a picture in the office. I gave a parting word of consolation to my patron, and in an hour afterward was in the express for Washington. After a terrible delay I got into Washington at 11 o'clock that night. Hurrying to the hotel, I found Madame was at a ball at the French Embassy. I sent up my card to her, pleading urgent business. In a moment she came down to me apparently displeased, holding my card all rumpled in her hand. "Nothing the matter with my very much absorbed husband?" she said rather disdainfully, throwing aside her head, and showing her beautiful neck, with a flashing *rivière* of diamonds, which flowed into her bosom. "Yes and no, Madame." I said, "Let us get into the corner of this ante-room." I showed her the engagement ring. She started at the sight of it. "My God!" she said in a low voice, in most piteous accents, "has he forsaken me? I love him so. It was my fault. Pray take me home; I shall die. He does not understand our warmer Southern natures. I have tried so hard to interest myself in his work, not his business but his other ideas, his ruins; but I could not; but I will try. Is he ill? What is it?" Carried away by her beauty and emotion, I lost my wits for the nonce. How could I touch upon her diamonds? "The trouble," I at last said, "is not so grave. You have a simple ring on your finger there, hidden by that glorious sapphire,"—she had torn her gloves from off her hand—"exchange it with me for his ring as a token of reconciliation."

"Agreed," she said, giving it to me, as I kissed her hand; but is there nothing more?"

"Yes, something more. That beautiful neck of yours might be for a time just as fair without those diamonds. We want to borrow them just for sixty da—I beg your pardon," and here I floundered terribly. She looked amazed for a moment, then laughed, and turned the prettiest of shoulders in the world to me. "I always hurt my fingers clasping and unclasping the fastenings. Is that all he wants? I am so happy! You will take me home? Mind it don't slip down my back. There is a French farce about that. There you are an adept. Now let us go?"

"Impossible—the train leaves in a half-hour."

"But I will go," she said; and she hastily wrote a line, which was given to a servant, who took it to the lady's aunt, who was present at the ball.

It was a curious sight to see a young gentleman and a lady all covered in a traveling cloak, with a gauze dress trimmed with lace occasionally peeping under cover, traveling that night in the express; but a wealth of artificial flowers thrown out of the car windows from time to time must have furnished unique discoveries for the agricultural people who lived along the line of that road. In the cars—for I had pen and ink—a regular bill of sale of the diamonds was made out. At the New-York depot we arrived in time, sharp 12 o'clock, where the lady's husband received us, and a happy meeting it was. Punctual to a moment was the friend of the house. He was an adept at dismounting diamonds, which he managed to do with a coarse jack-knife, "which I have carried," he said, "twenty-six years. How am I to judge of their weight?" he cried. Then he chuckled, counted the stones, breathed on them, rubbed them on the threadbare flap of his coat, then arranged them in a circle on the top of his old black hat. Then he hemmed and hawed over them, said one had a flaw, one was badly cut, declared that out of the sixty, forty-three were Brazilian stones and the rest Indian; then he swept them into his dirty hand, wrapped each one separately in pieces of thin paper taken from a copying book, and kept me in a fever for a half hour. "I have seen," he said, "false stones in crown jewels, and one cannot be too particular. They may be "worth," here he paused, and was full ten minutes in his calculations," $60,000 outside. I had appraised them higher in Madame's neck—the surroundings of course added to their charms. *Ma foi*, that is a French compliment. It is a bargain. Got a bill of sale? Ah, all right, already signed? Now young man, retire to that closet and shut the door." I did so, and through the key-hole I saw the blessed old fellow take off his cravat, unfold it, draw out a thick stiffening of notes; pull off a shoe and a stocking—the left one it was—and from thence came a wadding of money. I was recalled, and the amount of money was put in my hand. I took it, thinking of a certain Roman Emperor and whence one of his revenues came, when the dear old man, looking me straight in the face, divining my thoughts, said: "*Non olet!*" He was about going, and had picked up his constant friend, his baggy gingham umbrella, the laughing stock of the office, when I rushed up to him and hugged him. He did not seem surprised, but took it pleasantly. "That is a good custom and belongs to my country. I am not conscious of having done anything particular out of the way? The transaction is a legitimate one. If the money is not paid in sixty days I shall send the stones to Halphen, in Paris, who will give me certainly 25,000 francs profit on my purchase."

The money was just in time and we were saved. That very next day I went to London and urged on the agents of the South American Government the payment of our claim. I succeeded but partially, but obtained enough money to release the pledge, and was back again in New-York in less than forty days. The old French gentleman came up smiling and the diamonds were returned. He did even a gallant thing, for he had the gems remounted in an elegant style, and Ball & Black, for they were the jewelers in those days, said "that our old friend had exhibited a lavishness as to ornamentation and a niggardlyness as to price which was amazing." The junior had his fortune impaired for many a year to come, but made it up in time, but the dual functions were left in abeyance. "My dear husband," said the lady to me this Spring—she has grown matronly since then—"goes to Florida, ostensibly for his health, every Winter, but, would you believe it, he passes his time there exploring Indian mounds for skeletons. He has such a strange idea that all Indians were at one time cannibals. His valise came home full of human bones, which he says, from their being all broken, shows that the savages eat human beings. I can't take an interest in that. I could in ruins. I never wear diamonds now, but when your daughter is married I promise her a pair of earrings—two stones from a certain necklace."

## THE ATTEMPTED MURDER OF MR. ALFRED L. GREEN, AT JERMYN, PENN.

The Scranton *Morning Republican* gives the particulars of the attack made on Wednesday last by three unknown men, on Mr. Alfred L. Green, a "mining boss," at Jermyn, Penn. It says: "Mr. Alfred L. Green, for many years a mining boss in the employ of Mr. Jermyn, was returning from the barn where the mules are housed, to his residence, and when upon the railroad track was confronted by three strange men, who eyed him rather closely, and acted otherwise so as to arouse his suspicion. Mr. Green not liking their movements, hurried along the railroad track, and the strangers also hastened their speed until they came within a few paces of him when he turned around, and was accosted by one of them, who asked him for employment. He replied that he could not engage any more men just then as the mines were working only half time; but this, it appears, was not satisfactory, and his pursuers followed him up, adding blasphemy to their insolence, and capping the climax by drawing their revolvers and firing several shots, one of which entered Mr. Green's left shoulder and wounded him seriously. The only miracle is that he was not killed on the spot. The three men fired at him in turn as though he were a target. He was not armed, and made no attempt to defend himself. His cries for help brought to his assistance R. M. Pierce and Charles McCracken, at whose appearance upon the scene the attacking party fled. They were followed, however, along a lane running in the direction of the mountain, and when closely pursued they turned around and fired occasionally, but without effect. The pursuing party now returned the fire, and the bullet from one of their revolvers entering behind the right ear of a young man who was one of the most prominent in the attacking party, penetrated the base of the brain and lodged in the temple. The shot fulfilled its mission. The young man threw up his arms, fell heavily forward in the middle of the road, and neither stirred nor spoke. He was a corpse. Another of the party was seen falling on his knees from the effect of a shot, but he staggered along by the assistance of his comrade, and both disappeared in the woods. They were followed by a large number of citizens, who were unsuccessful in overtaking them. Mr. Green's wounds were attended by Dr. Leet. The dead man was at once conveyed to the basement of Gardner's Hall, and laid there for recognition, but nobody knew nor cared to own him. By this time the excitement grew intense. Hundreds of persons were upon the streets and crowding around the hall, discussing the tragic occurrence, while public feeling was at fever heat.

## THE TROUBLES OF FALSE HAIR.

Mrs. Dorothea Koch, of No. 133 Orchard street; Mrs. Louisa Marshall, of No. 164 Bowery, and her husband were all before Justice Murray at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, eager to invoke the majesty of the law. Mrs. Koch, it appears, left a switch of her hair to be repaired by Mr. Marshall, who is a coiffeur, corner of Bowery and Fourth street, and when she called for it found that it was not altered to suit her. She ventured to remark the fact to Mrs. Marshall, and she swears that she was set upon by the woman and beaten badly. The evidence went to show that Mr. Marshall, and not Mrs. Marshall, it was who committed the assault, whereupon she was discharged, and Mr. Marshall ordered to appear on Monday and answer the charge.

## THE PRODUCE EXPORTS.

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer City of Richmond, for Liverpool—2 bales Furs, 53 cases Sewing-machines, 1,155 bxs. Bacon, 6 tcs. Bladders, 6 cases Organs, 23,987 bxs. Cheese, 20 cases Milk, 16 tcs. Feet, 3 bxs. Tongues, 50 cases Can Goods, 24,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer The Queen, for Liverpool—31,892 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 59 bales Cotton, 1,0 2 bxs. Bacon, 250 tcs. Hams, 30 bxs. Tongues, 22,090 bxs. Cheese, 100 bbls. Pork, 12 tcs. Pork, 70 bbls. Neatsfoot Oil, 339 pks. Butter, 101 hhds. Tobacco, 150 tcs. Beef, 7 pks. Furs, 4,800 Staves.

By the steamer Royal Standard, for Hamburg—60,000 bushels Corn.

By the bark Anna Dorothea, for Hamburg—3,281 bbls. Resin.

By the steamer Victoria, for Glasgow—132 hhds. Tobacco, 33 bbls. Pork, 289 bbls. Fish oil, 25 pks. Butter, 39,858 bushels Corn, 600 Oars, 456 sacks Oil-cake, 6,605 bxs. Cheese, 100 hhds. Syrup, 50 tcs. Syrup, 91 bxs. Clocks, 15 tcs. Beef, 2,538 bbls. Flour, 8,253 bushels Wheat, 50 tcs. Syrup, 37 cases Tobacco 500 bbls. Resin.

By the brig Renshaw, for Guantanamo—3,044 Shooks and Heads.

By the brig Carlo, for Naples—1,852 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Neckar, for Bremen—7 cases Cigars, 500 tcs. Lard, 30 cases Essence, 718 cases Tobacco, 29 bales Tobacco, 25,005 bushels Corn, 5 bxs. Bacon, 150 bxs. Cheese, 116 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 106 hhds. Tobacco, 144 pks. Hardware, 6 bales Leather.

By the bark E. F. Herrman, for Cork—2,307 bbls. Petroleum.

By the bark C. L. Weyer, for Stettin—2,694 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Polykarp, for Stettin—2,382 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Azow, for Cork—1,459 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Anne, for Aalborg—13,070 bushels Corn.

By the bark Carlo, for Elsinore—3,185 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Tommaso, for Leghorn—1,482 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Mary, for London—2,511 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Mozart, for Bremen—5,317 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Samaria, for Liverpool—32,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 82 cases Tobacco.

By the bark Galathea, for Cork—3,104 bbls. Naphtha.

By the schooner Annie Burr, for Trapani—21,000 casks Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Republic, for Liverpool—200 pks. Leather, 3 cases Segars, 16 boxes Clocks, 184 bales Cotton, 276 hhds. Tobacco, 1,570 bxs. Bacon, 47,000 bushels Corn, 1 case Pistols, 11,429 bxs. Cheese, 270 tcs. Beef, 35 pieces Castings.

By the bark Rohlaud, for Bremen—3,655 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Maggie Chapman, for Hamburg—5,391 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark B. Bahlrus, for Danzig—3,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Hedwig Siebe, for Stettin—2,206 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Ostindia, for Stettin—2,262 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Onni, for Stettin—3,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Acapulco, for Aspinwall—70 pks. Hardware, 123 pks Agricultural Implements, 47 cases Kerosene, 16 cases Billiard Tables, 106 cases Furniture, 70 cases Hardware, 86 cases Can Goods, 28 cases Sewing-machines, 96 pks. Drugs, 26 cases Paper, 2 cases Cartridges, 39 cases Clocks, 16 cases Saddlery, 18 cases Arms, 35 cases Drugs, 30 pks. Drugs, 25 cases Railing, 20 cases Shot and Shell, 13 cases Matches, 105 bbls. Flour, 40 boxes Candles, 20 boxes Onions, 11 bbls. Tar, 70 pks. Fish, 30 bbls. Alcohol, 30 cases Boots and Shoes, 19 bbls. Beef, 19 pks. Paint, 10 bales Domestics, 50 pks. Butter, 8 bales Tobacco, 1,372 pks. Lard, 4 cases Tobacco, 30 pks. Glass-ware, 265 bxs. Soap, 79 bxs. Mouldings, 10 bbls. Sugar, 13 pks. Rope.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 1—12:30 P. M.—United States 10-40 Bonds, 106¼; Erie Railway Shares, 30¼; New-York Central, 93.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £10,000.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 1.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 97⅞.

PARIS, Aug. 1—6 P. M.—Rentes quoted at 63f. 40c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅝d. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable August, at 8¼d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable August and September, at 8¼d.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,000 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August, at 8 3-16d.; do. do., deliverable September and October, at 8⅛d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 57s. ₩ cwt. Bacon, 48s. ₩ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Refined Petroleum, 9d.@9¼d. ₩ gallon.

ANTWERP, Aug. 1.—Petroleum, 25½f. for fine pale American.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

### SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 1.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| 500 Western Union....73⅜ | 100 North-western....38⅜ |
| 700 do.........73½ | 100 Rock Island.......c. 99 |
| 600 do.......s3. 73½ | 40 do.........99⅛ |
| 200 do.......b3. 73½ | 100 do.......b3. 99 |
| 300 do.......b3. 73⅝ | 100 St. Paul.........35⅝ |
| 100 do.......s3. 73½ | 200 do.........35½ |
| 100 Pacific Mail....b3. 44⅝ | 100 Ohio & Miss.......25⅛ |
| 300 N.Y. C. & Hud.......100 | 300 Tol. & Wab.......35⅜ |
| 20 do.........100⅛ | 200 do.......s3. 35⅝ |
| 700 Erie Railway.......32 | 300 do.........35¾ |
| 100 Lake Shore.......72⅝ | 200 do.......b3. 35⅞ |
| 1500 do.........72½ | 300 do.........35⅞ |
| 400 do.......s3. 72½ | 100 do.......c. 35⅞ |
| 100 do.......c. 72½ | 100 C., C. & I. C.......15 |
| 100 do.......s5. 72½ | 100 do.......c. 15 |
| 500 Union Pac.......c. 27⅞ | 100 do.........15¼ |
| 400 do.........28 | 100 do.........15¼ |
| 400 do.......s3. 28 | 800 do.........15⅛ |
| 200 do.........28⅛ | 300 do.......s3. 15½ |
| 100 do.......b3. 28⅛ | |

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $5,000 U.S.5-20C.,'64.115⅞ | 8,500 U. S. 5-20 C., |
| 1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., | '67, new.......116¼ |
| '65.........116⅞ | |

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $1,000 Mo. 6s, '77.b.c. 96½ | 15 N. J. Cen.....b. c.106 |
| 1,000 B., C.R.&M.1st 56 | 10 do.......c.106⅞ |
| 5,000 C. & N.W. Con. | 10 do.........105⅞ |
| ex int.........85⅛ | 100 Chic. & R.I.b.c.s3. 99 |
| 5,000 H. & St. So. 8s | 200 Clev. & P. Gr..b.c. 89 |
| Conv.........79 | 80 do.........89⅛ |
| 2,000 L. S. con. C. | 100 U. Pac.......b. c.. 28⅛ |
| 1st.........96 | 100 do.......b3. 28¼ |
| 4,000 Cen. P. G. bds. 89½ | 200 do.........28¼ |
| 1,000 U. Pac. 1st.......84½ | 100 do.......s3. 28¼ |
| 15,000 do.........84¼ | 300 do.......b3. 28⅜ |
| 1,000 U. P. 7s, L. G't. 81⅞ | 200 do.........28⅜ |
| 1,000 U. P. 10s, Inc. 84¼ | 700 do.......b3. 28½ |
| 5,000 N. Y. C. 1st. R.104⅞ | 300 do.........28⅜ |
| 10,000 C.,C. & I.C. 1st. 81⅞ | 900 do.......s3. 28¼ |
| 1,000 West. U.T. 7s.. 98¾ | 200 do.......b3. 28½ |
| 1,000 do.......b.c. 99 | 100 do.......b3. 28⅜ |
| 1,000 West. P. Bds... 80 | 100 do.........28⅜ |
| 2,000 Alb.& Sus. 1st.102½ | 100 do.......b3. 28¾ |
| 9 Fourth Nat. Bk...101 | 100 Chic. & N. W b c 38½ |
| 100 Quick. Pf.....b. c. 30 | 10 P.R. of Mo.b.c.s3. 39½ |
| 300 West. U. T.....b. c. 73⅝ | 30 Del., L. & W..b.c.107 |
| 100 do.......s3. 73⅜ | 100 do.........107¼ |
| 300 do.........73¾ | 100 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.b3. 35¾ |
| 100 do.......b3. 73⅞ | 1300 do.........35⅝ |
| 700 do.........73⅞ | 100 do.......s3. 35⅝ |
| 100 do.......c. 73⅞ | 300 Tol. W. & W.b. c. 36 |
| 100 do.......b5. 73⅞ | 200 do.........36⅛ |
| 200 do.........73⅞ | 100 do.......s3. 36¼ |
| 600 P.M.S.S.Co.b.c.b3. 44¾ | 25 Chic., Bur. & Q..105½ |
| 200 do.........44¾ | 50 P.,F.W.& C.b.c. |
| 20 Adams Ex..b. c..109½ | s20.........92¾ |
| 100 do.........109⅜ | 20 do.........92¾ |
| 15 N. Y. C. & H.b.c.c. 99⅞ | 100 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 15⅝ |
| 400 Erie Railway.b.c. 32⅛ | 100 do.........15⅞ |
| 400 do.........32¼ | 100 do.........15⅞ |
| 100 L. S. & M S.b.c.c. 72⅜ | 200 do.........16 |
| 200 do.......b3. 72¾ | 200 do.......c. 16 |
| 200 do.........72¾ | 100 do.......b3. 15⅞ |
| 200 do.........72⅞ | 300 do.........16 |
| 300 do.........72⅞ | 100 do.......b3. 16 |
| 200 do.......b3. 73 | 300 do.........16¼ |
| 200 do.........72⅞ | |

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 St. Paul.......c. 35⅞ | 200 Union Pacific..s3. 28⅝ |
| 200 do.......b3. 35⅞ | 200 do.......s3. 28½ |
| 1200 Western Union. 73⅞ | 100 do.......b4. 28⅝ |
| 300 do.........73⅞ | 300 do.........28⅝ |
| 100 do.......b3. 73⅞ | 100 do.........28⅝ |
| 300 Pacific Mail.......44¾ | 100 do.........28⅝ |
| 100 do.......c. 44¾ | 100 North-western....38⅝ |
| 200 Lake Shore.......72⅞ | 200 Toledo & Wabash. 36¼ |
| 100 do.......b3. 73 | 100 do.......s10. 36⅛ |
| 100 do.........73 | 100 do.........36¼ |
| 200 do.......s3. 72⅞ | 100 C., C. & I C....16¼ |

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $5,000 St. Louis & I. | 100 Panama R. R. b3.112 |
| M'n....2d. b.c. 53 | 100 do.......bc.111⅞ |
| 6,000 Union Pacific | 1000 Un. Pacific..b.c. 28⅝ |
| 1st M...b.c.b3. 84½ | 400 do.......b3. 28¾ |
| 25,000 do.........84¾ | 900 do.........28⅝ |
| 100 D. & H. C'l Co.b.c.114¾ | 100 do.......s4. 28⅝ |
| 200 W. U. Tel.b.c. s3. 73⅞ | 200 C., M. & S. P..b.c. 35⅞ |
| 200 do.........73⅞ | 100 do.......b3. 35⅞ |
| 100 Pac. Mail Co...b.c. 44¾ | 200 do.......s3. 35¾ |
| 100 Erie R.R...b.c. s3. 32 | 300 do.......b30. 35⅞ |
| 800 L. S. & M. So.b.c. 72¾ | 100 C. & N. W.......b.c. 38½ |
| 200 Col., C. & I. C..b.c 16⅜ | |

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $1,000 Miss. 6s 1877. 96½ | 400 Western Un....s3. 73⅞ |
| 2,000 C P. G'ld B'ds. 89⅝ | 100 do.........73⅞ |
| 2,000 U. P. Income.. 84½ | 300 do.......b3. 74 |
| 100 Pacific Mail....b3. 44⅞ | 300 N. western...b3. 38½ |
| 100 Erie Railway.......32⅛ | 200 do.........38½ |
| 300 Lake Shore.......72⅞ | 100 do.........38⅝ |
| 600 do.......b3. 72⅞ | 100 N. W. Pref.......56⅞ |
| 200 do.........72⅞ | 100 do.........56⅞ |
| 30 N. J. Central.......106⅛ | 100 do.........56⅞ |
| 500 Union Pacific..b3. 28⅜ | 200 St. Paul Pref.......54½ |
| 200 do.......s3. 28⅜ | 100 do.........54⅝ |
| 600 do.......b3. 28⅝ | 100 St. Paul.........35⅞ |
| 1000 do.........28¼ | 100 do.......s3. 35¾ |
| 500 do.......b3. 28⅜ | 100 do.........35¾ |
| 600 do.........28⅜ | 100 do.......b3. 35⅞ |
| 400 do.........28⅞ | 100 Del., Lack. & Wn.107⅜ |
| 100 do.......b3. 28⅞ | 100 Han. & St. Joseph. 26¼ |
| 100 do.......s3. 28⅜ | 100 C., C. & I. C.......15⅞ |
| 300 Toledo & Wabash. 36⅛ | 100 do.........16¼ |

SATURDAY, Aug. 1—P. M.

The week closed with general dullness pervading the Wall street markets, the transactions of to-day having been small, with fractional variations in the speculative rates. The only subjects of promiscuous interest and discussion were the general disappointment felt at Secretary Bristow's call for $25,000,000 of 5-20 bonds on account of the Funded Loan, instead of the $55,000,000 constituting the amount of the absolute sales of the new Five ₩ cents, and the defaults of some railroad companies on their interest due at this date. It had been anticipated that there would be some five or six companies unable to meet their interest obligations, but this belief was fortunately based on error, as but two defaults are thus far reported. The Chicago, Columbus and Indianapolis Company failed to meet the interest requirements on its Second Mortgage Bonds. The officers of the St. Nicholas Bank, the fiscal agents of the company, state that they are paying the coupons of the consolidated first mortgage bonds, and the first mortgage coupons of the various roads which form the main line, as these latter bonds are exchanged for consolidated first mortgages. The only second mortgage coupons being paid are those on the Columbus and Indianapolis Central branch, which are guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This is the most valuable portion of the whole road, and the issue of these bonds amounts to $821,000. The International Railway of Texas, also, is in default the interest on its convertible bonds, the reason given for this failure being that the State of Texas owes the company over $2,000,000 of State bonds, which have not been delivered in consequence of a dispute, succeeded by litigation. Of the questions in conflict, the Supreme Court of the State decided that it had no jurisdiction, and the matter is referred back to the Legislature, through whose expected action at the next session the company expects a favorable issue from its embarrassment. The Stock Exchange opened dull and weak this morning, but became stronger during the day. In the sales before the first call, C., C. & I. C. showed a decline of 1 ₩ cent., Wabash ½, Western Union, Union Pacific, and Erie, ¼, and St. Paul and North-western common each ⅛, from yesterday's closing prices. At the regular Board, however, there was a sharp recovery from these losses, C., C. & I. C. advancing 1¼, Toledo and Wabash ⅝, Union Pacific ⅞, Western Union ½, Erie ¼, St. Paul and North-western each ⅛ ₩ cent. At the Second Board the market was firm at the improved rates, with, in some instances, a further improvement of ⅛@¼ ₩ cent., C., C. & I. C. selling at 16⅜, Wabash 36¼, Western Union 73⅞, Union Pacific 28¾, Erie 32⅛, St. Paul 35⅞, and North-western 38½. In the final dealings the shares on the general list were strong and closed at or within ⅛ of the highest prices of the day. The principal sales were in Union Pacific 13,200 shares, Western Union 7,300, Lake Shore 6,400, and C., C. & I. C. 3,700; the total sales of the day amounting to the low total of 44,920 shares. Money was abundant at 2@3 ₩ cent. on call, closing at 2@2½. Foreign Exchange was dull and rates unchanged. Good to prime Bankers' 60 days' Sterling was quoted at $4 86¾@$4 87¼, and short sight bills at $4 89½@$4 90. Gold was firm in the early sales and advanced from 109⅜, the closing price on Friday and the opening price to-day, to 109⅝. Before midday it reacted to 109½, and later to 109¼, closing at 109⅜. The rates paid for carrying were 1@½ ₩ cent., and "flat" for borrowing. The specie shipment to Europe to-day amounted to $460,000, of which sum $385,000 were in gold coin and the remainer silver coin. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $900,000 on account of interest and $5,000 in redemption of Five-Twenties, and received $365,000 for Customs duties. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank covered clearances to the amount of $41,515,000; gold balances, $1,873,865; currency balances, $2,009,399. The Clearing-house statement is as follows; Currency exchanges, $54,398,116; currency balances, $3,200,826; gold exchanges, $4,822,261; gold balances, $837,774. The market for Government Bonds was firm throughout the day, with good demand in the early hours of business. The weekly Bank statement is favorable, showing a net gain for the week in the legal reserve of $1,144,100; the excess of reserve amounts to $30,427,275. The following table shows the changes since last week:

| | Aug. 1. | | Differences. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans | $282,012,600 | Dec. | $2,155,500 |
| Specie | 25,293,700 | Dec. | 1,353,000 |
| Circulation | 25,762,200 | Dec. | 5,400 |
| Deposits | 242,741,300 | Dec. | 1,572,000 |
| Legal Tender | 62,818,900 | Inc. | 2,104,100 |

The market for Railway Mortgages was firm, on moderate dealings, the Pacifics still attracting the leading attention. Union Pacific firsts sold at 84½@84¾; Incomes at 84¼, and Land Grants at 81⅞. *Central* Pacific Gold Bonds sold at 89½; Hannibal and St. Joe convertible eights at 79; C., C. and I. C. firsts at 81⅞, and North-western consolidated, ex interest, at 85⅛. State Securities were inactive, the only sale being $2,000 Missouri sixes of '77 at 96½. City Bank Shares were wholly neglected. The imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise for the week amounted to $7,208,727.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with the final prices of Friday:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 1.

| | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. New 5s, Coup., '81 | 113¼ | *111⅞ |
| U. S. 5-20s, Coup., '62 | 111½ | 111½ |
| U. S. 5-20s, Coup., '67 | 117¾ | 117⅝ |
| American Gold | 109⅜ | 109⅜ |
| Bills on London, 60 days | $4 86¾@$4 87¼ | $4 86¾@$4 87¼ |
| N. Y. Central & Hudson | 100 | 100⅛ |
| Chicago & Rock Island | 99 | 99⅛ |
| Pacific Mail | 44⅝ | 44⅞ |
| St. Paul Common | 35¾ | 35⅞ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 55¼ | 54⅝ |
| Western Union | 73⅝ | 74 |
| Union Pacific | 28⅛ | 28¾ |
| Lake Shore | 72⅝ | 72⅞ |
| Toledo & Wabash | 36½ | 36⅛ |
| North-western Common | 38½ | 38⅝ |
| North-western Preferred | 56½ | 56⅞ |
| Delaware & Lackawanna | 107½ | 107⅜ |
| New-Jersey Central | 106 | 106⅛ |
| Panama | 111½ | 111⅞ |
| Erie | 32¼ | 32⅛ |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 25½ | 25¼ |
| C., C. & Indiana Central | 16 | 16¼ |
| Harlem | 124½ | 125 |

*Ex-Coupon.

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

| | |
|---|---|
| N. Y. cp. B'ty Loan.106½ | Michigan 7s, '78.....100½ |
| N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n 106½ | Missouri 6s, '75.......98 |
| N. Y. 6s, '74.......108 | Missouri 6s, '76.......97½ |
| N. Y. 6s, '75.......108 | Missouri 6s, '77.......95½ |
| N. Y. 6s, '77.......108 | Missouri 6s, '80.......93½ |
| N. Y. 6s, '78.......108 | Tenn. 6s, old, ex c....54 |
| N. Y. 6s, G. reg., '87.108 | Tenn. 6s, new, ex c....53 |
| N. Y. 6s,G. coup.,'87.108 | Tenn. 6s, new series. 52⅛ |
| N. Y. 6s, Gold L.,'83.108 | Virginia 6s, old.......30 |
| N. Y. 6s, Gold L.,'91.108 | Virginia 6s. new.......30 |
| Rhode Island 6s.......101 | Virginia 6s, consol.. 51½ |
| California 7s.......110 | Va. 6s, con. 2d ser....33 |
| Connecticut 6s.......102½ | Georgia 6s.......77 |
| Indiana 5s.......102 | N.C.6s,N.C.R.J. & J. 40 |
| Illinois coup. 6s, '79..100 | N.C.6s,N.C.R.,A.&O. 40 |
| Ohio 6s, '75.......98 | South Carolina 6s.......25 |
| Ohio 6s, '81.......102 | S. C. Fund Act, '66...20 |
| Ohio 6s, '86.......104 | S. C. Non-Fund bds.. 5¼ |
| Michigan 6s, '78-'79 101 | Texas 10s, '76.......93 |
| Michigan 6s, '83.......101 | |

And the following for City Bank Shares:

| | |
|---|---|
| Am. Exchange.......110 | Metropolitan.......129½ |
| Central National.......99 | New-York.......120 |
| City.......300 | N. Y. Nat. Exchange. 90 |
| Corn Exchange.......120 | N. Y. County.......200 |
| First National.......200 | Pacific.......165 |
| Fourth National.......101 | Phœnix.......98 |
| Gold Exchange.......110 | Shoe & Leather.......154 |
| Hanover.......109 | St. Nicholas.......109 |
| Importers & Traders.190 | State of N. Y.......110 |
| Irving.......125 | Union.......137 |
| Mechanics'.......132 | Merchants'.......119 |
| Mercantile.......114 | Merchants'Exchange106½ |

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—AUG. 1.

*Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, old | 102 | .. |
| City 6s, new | 104⅜ | 104½ |
| Camden and Amboy | 125¾ | .. |
| Pennsylvania Central | 101¼ | 101½ |
| Reading | 111½ | 111½ |
| Lehigh Valley | 61 | 61⅛ |
| Catawissa Preferred | 42 | 42½ |
| Northern Central | 34½ | 34⅝ |
| Lehigh Navigation | 43⅞ | 44 |
| Lehigh Gold Loan | 95½ | 96 |

The St. Nicholas National Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Four ₩ cent.*, payable on and after Aug. 10 prox.

The Bank of the Manhattan Company has declared a dividend of *Five ₩ cent.* out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Aug. 10.

The National Bank of the Republic has declared a dividend of *Four ₩ cent.*, payable Aug. 10.

DRY GOODS.

# A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will open on MONDAY, Aug. 3, 1874,
An elegant collection of colored

## Fancy Silks,

New Tints, adapted for early Fall wear, *at exceedingly moderate prices.*

Black Ground Fancy Colored Stripes and Checks at 90c., $1, $1 25, and $1 50 per yard.

5 cases Black and White Stripes *in new designs*, at 90c., $1, and $1 25 per yard.

A fresh invoice of "Ponson's" celebrated

## Black Silks,

From $2 per yard upward.

50 Pieces

## Colored Taffetas Silk,

Summer Shades, at $1 25 per yard, formerly sold at $2 per yard.

The balance of their

## Summer Dress Goods

Having been marked *at the lowest prices*, an opportunity is offered those seeking seasonable goods which seldom occurs.

A full line of

## Imported White Goods.

## Ribbons

For Bonnets, Hats, and Sash Garnitures, *at less than one-half former prices.*

350 dozens Ladies' All-Silk

## Neck-Ties,

Beautifully colored, at 50c. each, *remarkable for their cheapness.*

50 Cases

## Standard Prints,

Early Fall Colorings, will be opened at 10c. per yard, good value 12½c.

Samples forwarded on application.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

# R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT,
IT WILL pay you well to go THERE EVERY DAY.

Orders from the watering-places and any part of the country FILLED PROMPTLY.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., New-York.

During July and August this establishment will close on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

# BLACK SILKS!

We are offering a Superior Make of BLACK SILKS, to which we invite the attention of our customers, and the public generally. These Silks are particularly remarkable for their SUPERB APPEARANCE and COLOR. They WILL NOT CUT, nor ASSUME THE DINGY, GREASY APPEARANCE characteristic of many grades of BLACK SILKS. These Silks were MANUFACTURED ESPECIALLY for our RETAIL TRADE, are Cashmere finished, and possess the RICH, SOFT, GLOSSY SURFACE of the most expensive grades. WE GUARANTEE THEM IN EVERY RESPECT, and offer them at very reasonable prices.

## SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The STEADY GROWTH of our business having compelled us to DOUBLE our CORPS of FOREIGN BUYERS, we expect, during the COMING FALL SEASON, to offer to our patrons the MOST COMPLETE SELECTION of RECHERCHE GEMS and NOVELTIES that the EUROPEAN MARKETS CAN PRODUCE.

☞ ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION, AND FILLED WITH AS MUCH CARE AS IF PURCHASER PERSONALLY SELECTED THE GOODS.

# LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST., GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE, N. Y.

Great Clearing-out Sale of

# DRY GOODS,

COMMENCING MONDAY, AUG. 3.

# GRIGG, HASKELL & CO.

HAVING PURCHASED THE BUSINESS LATELY CARRIED ON BY
Brinck & Russell, No. 809 Broadway,
Offer the entire stock of the late firm, including a large and valuable assortment of Silks, Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, Suits, Laces, Hosiery, Housekeeping Goods, &c., &c., at an
IMMENSE REDUCTION FROM COST PRICE.
THESE ARE DECIDED BARGAINS, AND MUST BE CLOSED OUT AT ONCE.

# GRIGG, HASKELL & CO.,

## 809 BROADWAY.

J. R. GRIGG, late with A. T. STEWART & CO.
I. HASKELL, late with LORD & TAYLOR.
C. A. FULLER, late with J. & C. JOHNSTON.
JOHN DUNN, late with BRINCK & RUSSELL.

# A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer on MONDAY, Aug. 3, to close the season, a large assortment of

## Ladies' Suits,
## Jackets, Polonaise, &c.,

At prices fully 50 per cent. below their value.

1,000 all-wool

## Sea-side Wraps

At $2 each; formerly sold at $7.

The balance of the stock of Paris and New-York

## Millinery,

Consisting of HATS, from the leading Parisian modistes.

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, ORNAMENTS, &c., decided bargains.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's

## Underclothing,

COLLARS, CUFFS, TIES, BOWS, &c., at attractive prices.

## Dress-making

Under superior management, *executed equal in style and finish to the very best Parisian makes.*

## Mourning Orders

*Executed in from twelve to twenty-four hours' notice.* Prices very reasonable. *Promises faithfully kept.*

Orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

# A. T. Stewart & Co.

Respectfully announce that their arrangements for the

## Fall Trade

Have been completed, and that the display of

## Seasonable
## Foreign and
## Domestic Goods

Will surpass any previous Exhibition. *Fresh importations are daily arriving by every steamer, comprising the richest and most costly*

## Novelties

OF THE

## French, English and German Markets

Full and complete lines of
"Ponsons," "Bonnet,"
"Family" "Turinoise,"
"Alcazar," "Household,"
"Gros de Lyon,"

Brands of

## Black Silks,

Which for finish, texture and service cannot be excelled.

A large assortment of all-wool

## Dress Fabrics,

Consisting of
BLACK ALPACAS, PURE MOHAIRS,
BRILLIANTINES, CRAPES,
BARATHEAS, POPLINS, Etc., Etc.,
of superior make.

The latest designs in

## Millinery and
## Fancy Goods

*Will be offered simultaneously with their appearance in the markets abroad.*

Their friends, customers, and strangers visiting the City are respectfully invited to pay them a visit, which *will amply repay.*

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 19TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of slate and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at [illegible]

# GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC,

NO. 6 BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES,

PARIS.

Manufacturers of
TABLE AND HOUSE LINEN,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
LADIES' OUTFITS,
GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS,
COSTUMES.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN THE TWENTY-THIRD WARD, AN eight-room cottage, with modern improvements, situate on high ground, in first-class neighborhood, convenient to horse or steam cars, on reasonable terms. Inquire of JAMES S. PARSHALL, Washington av., cor. 167th st., Morrisania.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—NO. 18 East, No. 11 West 57th; No. 1 East 53d; No. 18 West 53d; No. 17 East 48th; 5th av., Nos. 614, 675, 781. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

GREATEST BARGAIN WITHIN 100 MILES of the City.—Must be sold; $2,250 each, half they cost four years ago to build; separately or together, two fine, desirable frame houses, built side by side, but separate; each plot 50 by 112; barn on one; best part Fairview, near depot, half hour in New-Jersey; pleasant, healthy; schools, churches, &c.; possession; rent of either will pay interest on price of both; small portion can remain. Owner No. 238 West 44th st., forenoons and evenings, or HALL & VREELAND, No. 7 Murray st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STORE TO LET.

No. 55 CHAMBERS ST., running through to Reade st., near Broadway. Inquire of ALEX. T. STEWART'S Agent, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12 and 3 P. M.

FOR RENT—ST. JAMES HOTEL, BALTIMORE.—This hotel will be finished the 1st of October next. It is situated at the corner of Charles and Centre sts., opposite the Washington Monument, in the most fashionable locality. Occupies about 90 by 155 feet. No hotel in Baltimore possesses greater advantages.
Apply to Messrs. J. S. GITTINGS & CO., Bankers, Baltimore.

TO LEASE FOR RESIDENCE OR FOR BUSINESS purposes.—No. 25 East 20th st., near Broadway; open from 7 to 5.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—A FULLY-FURNISHED ENGLISH-BASEMENT house, pleasant location, adjoining Reservoir square, to a responsible party who would board owner's family in part payment; good security required. Address SECURITY, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE UPPER FLOOR. FIVE rooms, (all light,) in brown-stone house, with owner; dumb-waiter, marble hall, walnut stairs, &c.; possession immediately to a small family. No. 202 West 38th st.

TO LET, IN MONTCLAIR, N. J., AT MODERATE rent, for the Summer or per year, furnished house, thirteen rooms, garden, fruit, and vines, fresh milk, use of horse and carriage, if desired. Also, cottage, eight rooms, large grounds, well shaded. Address J. H. THOMPSON, Post Office Box No. 43, Bloomfield.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

By FRANCIS A. WALKER, Late Commissioner of Indian Affairs. 1 vol., 16mo, $1 50.

Gen. Walker had peculiar opportunities for gaining a full and exact view of the perplexing Indian Question, and used them to good purpose. His book is of great value for its abundant facts and for the sagacious, humane, and practical suggestions it gives toward a proper solution of this problem.

THE CLIQUE OF GOLD.

Translated from the French of EMILE GABORIAU by M. SCHELE DE VERE. Vol. 42 in Osgood's Library of Novels. 8vo, paper, $1; cloth, $1 50.

Another deeply interesting, somewhat sensational story from the author of "The Mystery of Orcival," "The Widow Lerouge," and "Within an Inch of His Life."

*** For sale by book-sellers and news-dealers. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price by the publishers,
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., No. 713 Broadway, New-York,
Special Agents for J. R. O. & Co.'s Publications.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

## PERSONAL.

JOSEPH MANZBACH, MARY CAMPBELL, AND JOHN WINTERS, may hear of something to their advantage by sending their addresses to CONRAD OSTER, White Plains Road, corner Stevens av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 39 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, July 31, 1874.
THE FIRM OF [illegible]

## SHIPPING.

### CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

| FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM NEW-YORK. |
|---|---|
| Abyssinia, Wed'day, July 29 | *Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 19 |
| Samaria, Sat'day, Aug. 1 | Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 22 |
| *Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 5 | *Bothnia, Wed'day, Aug. 26 |
| Java, Saturday, Aug. 8 | Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 29 |
| Calabria, Wed'y, Aug. 12 | Abyssinia, Wed., Sept. 2 |

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

### ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

| | |
|---|---|
| Victoria, Saturday..Aug. 1 | Elysia, Saturday....Aug. 15 |
| Australia, Wed'day.Aug. 5 | Europa, Wednesday.Aug. 19 |
| Bolivia, Saturday....Aug. 8 | Ethiopia, Saturday..Aug. 22 |
| Italia, Wed'day....Aug. 12 | Anglia, Wednesday.Aug. 26 |

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $25. STEERAGE, $15.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates. Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

### STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF NEVADA..........Wednesday, Aug. 5
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 12
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, Aug. 19

and every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway. Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

### WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 7 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

### ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE, Hellard..........Saturday...Aug. 8
PEREIRE, Surmont..........Saturday...Aug. 22
WASHINGTON, Lachesnez..........Saturday...Sept. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75....Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent. No. 55 Broadway.

### NATIONAL LINE.

Notice.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Queen..Aug. 1, 8 A. M. | Spain..........Aug. 15, —— |
| Italy..........Aug. 8, 1 P. M. | Canada..........Aug. 22, —— |

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, Sumner..........Aug. ——

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

### FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. Jones..........July 28, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Guard..........Aug. 4, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Price..........Aug. 18, 9 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Forsyth..........Aug. 25, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Beddoe..........Sept. 1, 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

### INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Aug. 15, at 8 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Aug 29, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

### NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HOHENZOLLERN, Capt. W. Nordenholt, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship NECKAR, Capt. J. C. Meyer, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin..........$100 and $120
Second cabin..........60
Steerage..........30

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

### FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 24, at 10 A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

### FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, SATURDAY, Aug. 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Faircloth, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Aug. 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

### FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana via Nassau)..........Aug. 6
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)..........Aug. 8
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)..........Aug. 13
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........Aug. 20

For freight or passage, apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

### NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 1 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.—EMIGRATION AND foreign exchange office, No. 86 South st., New-York. Bills of exchange and drafts for any amount, from £1 upward, issued at the lowest rates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 61 Duane st., corner Broadway.

## SHIPPING.

### PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. Gray, Aug. 1, at 12 noon.
COLON, Capt. J. M. Dow, Aug. 15, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

COLORADO..........Aug. 12
CHINA..........Aug. 25

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

### FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about Aug. 10, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Sept. 10.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

### GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. Beckett, Wednesday, Aug. 5.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. Woodhull, Saturday, Aug. 8.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

### ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, AND VENEZUELA.
ATLAS..........
For JAMAICA, JACMEL, AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES..........July 31
For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, AND CARTHAGENA.
ETNA..........Aug. 15

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents. Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

## RAILROADS.

### PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:50, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

### CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:40 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. Thos. H. Morton, Aug. 4.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. Curtis, Aug. 11.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. C. Reed, Aug. 18.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1874.

## RAILROADS.

### NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY,
No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after July 17, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., as follows: 8:30 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue and intermediate stations, connecting at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway Beach, and at Babylon with boat for Fire Island, and at Patchogue with stage for Bellport and Fire Place. 10:30 A. M.—Islip Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 1:30 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 4 P. M.—Patchogue Express, stopping at Jamaica, Rockville Centre, South Oyster Bay, and Amityville, and all stations east except Breslau and Babylon. 4:15 P. M.—Babylon and Fire Island Express direct. 5 P. M.—Patchogue Accommodation, stopping at all stations, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 6 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. 7 P. M.—Merrick Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. Boats leave Roosevelt st., New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st. Boats leave Grand st., New-York, fifteen minutes before leaving time. SUNDAY TRAINS leaving Bushwick Avenue Depot: 9 A. M.—Sunday Milk, for Patchogue, stopping at all stations (Hempstead and Rockaway.) 10:30 A. M.—Sunday Rockaway Accommodation. 1:30 P. M.—Sunday Rockaway and Hempstead Accommodation. 3 P. M.—Sunday Babylon Accommodation.

R. WHITE, Master of Transportation.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M., and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.

THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

## STEAMBOATS.

### FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

**BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,**

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., O. C. S. B. Com.

### STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to White Mountains without change.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1; with state room, $1 50.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6 P. M., returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Sunday day excursion at 8 A. M., 23d st. 8:15 A. M., returning from Albany same evening at 8 P. M. Fare for Newburg and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Albany, $1; round trip, $1 50.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sand's Point, and Glenwood. Steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No. 24, East River, (Peck slip,) every Sunday at 9 o'clock A. M., Ninth st. at 9:05, and Thirty-third st. at 9:15, returning to the City about 6 o'clock P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY—SUNDAY EVENING BOAT, Citizens' Line steamer, leaves Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy st., every SUNDAY, at 6 P. M., connecting with morning trains at Albany and Troy for all points North and West. Passage, $1 50.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzens', Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily, at 3:30. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, AT moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others, who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help for City and country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store. Also good situations ready immediately.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, CAPABLE WELSH girl not afraid of work; City or country; moderate wages desired. Call at No. 106 6th av., over the shoe store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG FRENCH girl as nurse for children; can speak English; best reference. Call at No. 204 West 32d st., front room; call Monday.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN young woman as first-class seamstress in a private family; will do chamber-work; good references. Address for three days, Sarah, Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

### MALES.

A COMPETENT ACCOUNTANT WILL GIVE his services for one month with a view to a permanent engagement; connections highly respectable; undoubted references and security given if required. Address ACCOUNTANT, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN; can milk; understands plain gardening; willing to be useful in every respect; obliging and temperate; two years' best reference. Address A. Y. X., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, MARRIED. A situation as first-class coachman; understands his business thoroughly; has two years' good City reference. Address D. WILKIE, 161st st., Carmansville, New-York City.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, SINGLE; sober and industrious; understands his business in all its branches; can show the highest testimonials from the best places in the United States, Germany, and France. Address W., Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE; understands the business in all its branches; private or otherwise; first-class reference. Address C. H., care Florist, No. 918 Broadway, New-York City.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY A NEAT, ACTIVE German girl for general house-work. Apply at No. 29 West 31st st.

## FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER AND wine cooler, is the best food and ice keeper. Send for book. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

## FINANCIAL.

### LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage

**7 PER CENT. BONDS.**

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

**ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,**

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

### CITY OF ROCHESTER

WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY

**Robinson, Chase & Co.**

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

### ANDREWS, MACKAY & CO

No. 14 Wall st., New-York,

**ANDREWS & CO., Paris,**

Commercial and Travelers' Credits.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

### 10 TO 15 PER CENT.

CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INSURANCE STOCKS,
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,

And other strictly first-class stocks and bonds, paying 10 to 15 per cent. The safest, most reliable, and profitable securities in the market AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.

For sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., N. Y.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty twenty-two years.

### ATLANTA AND RICHMOND AIR LINE RAILWAY.

The committee of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Atlanta and Richmond Air Line Railway Company hereby give notice, under and in pursuance of the provisions of the "Bondholders' Agreement," that there will be a meeting of the subscribers to said agreement, their representatives or assigns, in the City of New-York, at the office of Lancaster, Brown & Co., on FRIDAY, the 7th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of ratifying an arrangement or settlement of the claims of said Bondholders, without resorting to foreclosure proceedings, upon terms which said Bondholders' Committee consider advisable. Bondholders who cannot be present may be represented by proxy.

GEORGE H. MUMFORD, ADRIAN ISELIN,
JOHN H. FISHER, SKIPWITH WILMER,
HIRAM W. SIBLEY, EUGENE KELLY,
B. R. McALPINE, LUCIUS TUCKERMAN,
ALEXANDER P. IRVIN, Committee.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1874.

### NORTH BRITISH

AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital..........$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus..........3,700,000
Life assets and annuities..........13,300,000
Total..........$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

### JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON
MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE
CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

### BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J., BONDS, SEVEN per Cent., ten years to run from July 1, 1874; also one year bonds, same date, Seven per Cent.; interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the Bonds are for sale.

UNITED STATES GAS STOCK FOR SALE BY W. B. SCOTT & CO., No. 24 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

## DIVIDENDS.

### DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1874.

The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates. This Dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE FEB. 1, UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce, of New-York, on and after SATURDAY, THE 1ST OF AUGUST NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Tuesday, 4th of August next.

By order of the Board. JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

TERRE HAUTE AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY. SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TERRE HAUTE, July 27, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after Aug. 10, 1874, to stockholders registered on the books of the Company on the 31st day of May, 1874. Eastern dividend payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

W. H. BUCKINGHAM, Secretary.

LENOX
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1874.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is payable on demand. ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
No. 7 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent., free of taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank, on and after Monday, 10th inst. The transfer-book will be closed until 11th inst.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1874.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, the 10th of August.

J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Aug. 1, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from July 25 to Aug. 3.

WILLIAM A. NASH, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Aug. 10 proximo.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, OF THE FIRST mortgage bonds of the Southern Central Railroad Company of New-York, will be purchased at par, at the National City Bank, No. 52 Wall st.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

SIXPENNY
SAVINGS BANK,
ASTOR PLACE.
NOTICE.

THE FORTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of six per cent. will be placed to the creditors as principal from Aug. 1, and payable on and after Aug. 10. Money deposited up to Aug. 10 will draw interest from the 1st.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D st. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

## EXCURSIONS.

A FINE SAIL DOWN THE BAY.—THE People's Ferry of Staten Island (North Shore) are now running the fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER to New-Brighton, Sailors' Snug Harbor, West Brighton, Port Richmond, and Elm Park, excursion trips, viz:

DAILY at 6:30, 9:30 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 7 P. M.
SUNDAYS at 8:15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 4:30, 7 P. M.

Fare only 10 cents to all landings.

Remember from the Old Landing, Pier No. 19 North River, foot of Dey st., New-York.

A. ROCKAWAY BEACH GRAND FAMILY EXCURSIONS, EVERY WEEK DAY, by the popular steamer AMERICUS.—On and after TUESDAY, July 28, will leave as follows: West 11th st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Pier No. 2 North River, 9:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents.

AHOY! FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.—Every SUNDAY the steamer AMERICUS leaves Peck slip, East River, 8:10 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.; West 11th st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Pier No. 2 North River, 9:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Martin's Dock, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Fare 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMboat WILLIAM COOK, (accommodations for 2,500 passengers,) can be chartered. A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay st., New-York.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE—PRIZE HERD JERSEY CATTLE.—Bull Bedford, two and a half years old, (registered No. 1,084,) $200; cows, imported Lady Anna, (No. 1,149,) $400; Daisy Second, (No. 2,784,) $250; heifer Lady Anna Third, (No. 2,804,) $150. The herd took gold medal prize. Also, bull calf, Second Bedford, $40. Apply to J. W. OWENS, Mr. Schieffelin's place, Tarrytown, N. Y.

A VERY HANDSOME BLACK MARE FOR sale.—Six years old, fifteen hands high, long tail and mane; remarkably gentle, having been driven by ladies for a year; a perfect pet; also phaeton, built by Powers, and used only one season, together with harness; the whole forming an exceptionally desirable turnout; will be sold low for cash, as the owner has no time to use it. Apply to LOUGHLIN & RICE, Ridgewood stables, Fulton st., between Washington av. and Hamilton st., Brooklyn.

HARNESS.—IMPORTED ENGLISH RIDING SADdles and Bridles just arrived, Linen Sheets, Summer Horse Clothing, Fly Nets, Brushes, Combs, Whips, Sponges, Chamois, &c. Our Harness are handmade. A good article at the lowest possible price. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

### STURTEVANT HOUSE,

BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.

Newly furnished, and provided with elevators and all modern improvements. Six brown-stone houses on 29th st. have lately been added to the hotel.

NEAR PLACES OF AMUSEMENT AND DEPOTS.
TERMS, $4 PER DAY.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

### MURRAY HILL.

No. 237 Madison av., between 37th and 38th sts. Elegantly furnished floors, with private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged; arrangements made for the Winter.

### MILLER'S BATH HOTEL.

Two dollars per day and $10 per week for Summer boarders, for first-class rooms with board. Near 5th av., Nos. 39 and 41 West 26th st., New-York.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A NICELY furnished back parlor to let without board, conveniently located in the Ninth Ward; a desirable room for a quiet single gentleman. Address D. P., Box No. 118 *Times* Office, giving address, and where an interview may be had.

PARTIES DESIRING BOARD, CITY OR country, or to secure apartments for Winter, apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av. Every house personally inspected.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH AND WITHOUT board, all locations and prices; particulars without charge. Metropolitan Boarders' Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway. Open evenings.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST.—WITH BOARD, A few doors west of 5th av., handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen. Transient parties taken at Summer prices.

NO. 274 WEST 25TH ST.—NEATLY-FURnished rooms, with or without board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Terms low for the Summer.

NO. 12 EAST 17TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or single, on parlor and second floors, with first-class board, with or without private table. References exchanged.

LARGE, AIRY ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board; ample closet room; bath, &c., adjoining; references. No. 38 East 20th st.

A FEW ROOMS SINGLY OR EN SUITE IN A private family, with all modern improvements; home comforts. No. 13 East 28th st.

NO. 30 GREAT JONES ST., NEAR GRAND Central Hotel.—Rooms newly furnished, single or en suite, with good board; terms moderate; references.

NO. 26 EAST 23D ST., MADISON SQUARE.—Second floor and other rooms to let, en suite or singly, with or without board. References required.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife in a strictly private family where there are no other boarders; terms must be reasonable; references. Address HOME, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR AN AGED LADY AND companion; rooms on first or second floor. Address W. N. WOOD, No. 340 6th av., corner 21st st.

## MUSICAL.

### 200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, *of* First-class Makers, including Waters, *will be* sold at Lower Prices *for cash, or* on Installments, *or for rent, in* City or Country, during this month, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. A SPECIALTY: Pianos *and* Organs to let until *the* rent money pays *the* price *of the* Instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount *to* Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

A SACRIFICE FOR CASH ON INSTALLMENTS, or to rent, beautiful rose-wood seven-octave pianoforte and stool, fully warranted. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

THE OLD PIANO HOUSE OF LIGHTE & ERNST offer special inducements now for cash, and on easy monthly payments, at their warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st.; also, pianos to let.

## PROPOSALS.

### PROPOSALS

FOR
WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK
FOR THE
LIBRARY OF THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 14th day of August, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the Wrought and Cast-iron Work required for the Library of the New State Department.

Copies of the drawings and specifications may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the department free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made for the whole work complete, as shown on drawings, and described in specification.

The whole of the work must be completed within four months from date of acceptance of the proposal. Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent., until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast-iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

All bids must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Wrought and Cast-iron Work of Library, New State Department, Washington, D. C.," and addressed to

A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1874.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until 12 o'clock M., on the 1st day of September, 1874, for the delivery on the north wharf at West Point, N. Y., of the following quantities of Coal:

500 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Stove size Pittston, Quartermaster's department.
400 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Egg size Pittston, Quartermaster's Department.
500 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Egg size Pittston, Military Academy.
100 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Stove size Pittston, Military Academy.
100 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Chestnut size Pittston, Military Academy.
100 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Blacksmiths' Coal, Military Academy.

Name of coal and price of each kind, stated separately. The coal must be delivered between the 10th day of September and the 20th day of October next. Facilities (not including men) will be furnished.

Proposals to be addressed to

J. M. MARSHALL, First Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery, Quartermaster Military Academy.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1874.

PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, ARE INVITED, and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 2d day of September, 1874, for the following Quartermaster's supplies:

11,000 BUSHELS STATE OATS.
225 TONS TIMOTHY HAY.
65 TONS HAND-THRASHED STRAW.
ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY.

Bidders must state, separately, the price at which they will deliver the Oats, Hay, and Straw on the wharf at West Point, N. Y. To be delivered on or before the 10th day of October, 1874.

J. M. MARSHALL, Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, A. A. Quartermaster, U. S. A.

### DREDGING IN THE SAVANNAH RIVER, GEORGIA.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
ARMY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, July 27, 1874.

Proposals will be received at this office until noon of the 13th day of August, 1874, for dredging at different points on the Savannah River, Georgia. Total quantity of dredging, about 110,000 to 133,000 cubic yards, to be given out in one or more contracts.

For information, apply to the undersigned.

Q. A. GILLMORE, Lieut. Col. of Engineers, Brevet Major Gen. U. S. A.

## MACHINERY.

EMPIRE WOOD-SPLITTER,
THE BEST KINDLING-WOOD SPLITTER IN THE WORLD.
Splits the hardest wood as readily as the softest.
Send for illustrated circular.
WM. L. WILLIAMS, No. 154 East 25th st., near 3d av.

## METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### BOOTH'S THEATRE. OPENING NIGHT.

Messrs. JARRETT & PALMER beg to announce that the opening of this establishment under their management will occur on MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10, when they will present a New and Original Play (in three acts) entitled

BELLE LAMAR,

an episode in the late American Conflict, written expressly for Mr. John McCullough by DION BOUCICAULT, Esq., in which

Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH
and
MISS K. ROGERS RANDOLPH

will sustain the leading characters.

The action occurs in the Shenandoah Valley in the Spring of 1862.

NEW SCENERY BY VOEGTLIN!
NEW MUSIC BY CONNOLLY!
NEW AND APPROPRIATE UNIFORMS.

The play will be produced under the immediate personal supervision of the Author.

For full particulars see future advertisements.

PRICES:

ADMISSION..........ONE DOLLAR.
Dress Circle, 50 cents. Gallery, 30 cents.
Reserved Orchestra Stalls, $1 50.
Reserved Balcony Seats, $1.

⁂ For the sale of reserved seats the Box Office will be open on Thursday next from 9 to 5 o'clock.

### UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

THIRD AND LAST WEEK of the young and talented actress, Miss KATIE MAYHEW, and GAYLER'S POPULAR and CHARMING PLAY, WITH THE TIDE, which MUST BE withdrawn on account of previous engagements. The FRESHEST PLAY, the MOST CHARMING ACTRESS seen in New-York for years.

"Sprightly as the Gazelle, and merry as running water."—*Tribune.*

### FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The ladies and gentlemen engaged for the ensuing season are requested to assemble in the green-room on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at noon. JOHN MOORE.

### PEALE'S COURT OF DEATH.

OPEN DAY and EVENING at LEAVITT ART GALLERY, corner Broadway and 12th st. Admission, 25 cents.

## INSTRUCTION.

### MADAME O. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 23. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

### GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

### NEWBURG INSTITUTE.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circulars, address
HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,) } Principals.
JOHN MACNIE, M. A., (Yale,) }

### PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

The School and College Directory contains valuable information concerning schools. Compiled expressly as a guide for the use of Parents. Sent free. T. C. PINCKNEY, Bennett Building, New-York.

### NEWTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

NEWTON, SUSSEX CO., N. J.

A thorough home school. Non-sectarian. Young men fitted for business or for any college. A collegiate department for ladies. Every branch, including music, French, German, drawing, and painting, a specialty. A spacious enlargement of boarding-house, with modern improvements, will be ready for ladies in Sept. Direct access by railroad. Terms moderate. Send for catalogue. Term commences Sept. 8. S. S. STEVENS, A. M. Princ'l.

### JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON.
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution, military drill, gymnasium, &c.

Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding-school, with well-trained Horses. Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND German Home Academy for Young Ladies (number limited) and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island. Terms moderate. Location healthy and delightful. Principal, Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianist from London.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH PROTestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTItute, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

### WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,

GENEVA, N. Y.

A first-class boarding-school for boys, situated in one of the most beautiful and healthy villages in the State, on the line of the N. Y. Central Railroad; terms, $320 per annum. For information address THOS. D. REED.

### M. C. MITCHELL'S

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
WEST TISBURY,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASS.
Send for circular.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

$2 50 WRITING LESSONS.—YOUNG MEN and boys qualified for business; backward persons privately advanced; ladies taught book-keeping and accounts. PAINE, No. 62 Bowery; up-town, No. 1,275 Broadway and 6th av.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—THIS IS A college of the highest rank for well prepared students; it has also eclectic and preparatory departments, with superior instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to Rev. A. W. Cowles, D. D., Elmira, N. Y. Next session begins Sept. 9.

ADRIAN INSTITUTE, ISELIN, N. J., ONE HOUR from N. Y., on Philadelphia R. R., reopens Sept. 8. Seminary for young ladies. Principals, Mrs. L. H. Mathews and Mrs. M. E. Baebler. A complete course of instruction in English, French, German, Music, &c. Pupils taught to think. Address as above, or No. 221 West 15th st., N. Y.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A BOARDing and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its eleventh year, Sept. 21. Boarders limited to four; day scholars to fifty. Circulars sent on application. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

### BETHLEHEM HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Rev. A. RONDTHALER, Principal.

Until Aug. 14 apply to G. W. PERKINS, A. M., No. 37 Broad st., Bethlehem, Penn.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (Established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will reopen Sept 1. Boys prepared for West Point, Annapolis, and Civil Service examinations. Education sound, and terms reasonable. Principal, A. H. Austin.

HUDSON.—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Reopens Sept. 7. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN.—A Select School for boys, $250. Personal teaching and attention. Fall term opens Sept. 7. Correspondence invited. T. PATTISON, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

### TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.

IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRIStown, N. J.—A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.
Et nunc amoto quaeramus seria ludo.

### MACGREGOR HALL.

A family school for girls, Flushing, Long Island.
M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS. For circulars with references, address IRA NEUFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages, Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $275. No extras. [illegible]

## AMUSEMENTS.

### WALLACK'S.

RE-OPENING.

Engagement for a limited period of the distinguished English comedian,

Mr. J. L. TOOLE,

who will make his first appearance in America at this theatre, on

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 17, 1874,

in

TWO OF HIS CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CHARACTERS.

First time here of Albery's new comic drama in three acts, written expressly for Mr. Toole, and entitled,

WIG AND GOWN.

HAMMOND COOTE, a barrister..........Mr. J. L. TOOLE

With a one act comic drama, called the WEAVERS.

Mr. J. L. TOOLE in his great specialty of SIMMONS.

Full particulars will be duly announced.

### WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

Two performances daily at 2 and 8 P. M.
EVERY EVENING AT 8, and SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
Production of the Romantic Legendary Drama entitled
THE SEA OF ICE.

LOUIS ALDRICH, SOPHIE MILES, THERESA WOOD, W. H. MEEKER, FLORENCE STRATTAN, D. B. VAN DEREN, J. R. GRISMER, A. H. SHELDON, WELSH EDWARDS, HARRY COLTON, and others will appear.

MATINEE PERFORMANCES AT 2 P. M.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

First appearance of the beautiful burlesque artistes, Miss BELLE HOWITT, Miss LIZZIE KELSEY, Miss ELSIE MOORE, and the entire WOOD'S MUSEUM BURLESQUE TROUPE, in the new burlesque extravaganza, entitled LITTLE RED RIDING-HOOD, preceded each day by the Comedy entitled MY WIFE'S MAID.

### METROPOLITAN THEATRE. 585 BROADWAY.

STANDING ROOM ONLY EVERY EVENING.
Mme. VIOLETTE PICAUT'S
PARISIAN CAN-CAN or CHAHUT DANCERS.
MORE NEW ATTRACTIONS THIS WEEK.
ALA, the great and wonderful gymnast. ALA.
In the great LU-LU sensation.
ONE HUNDRED STAR PERFORMERS. ONE HUNDRED.
Entrance No. 585 Broadway.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

### JONES' WOOD COLOSSEUM.

Entrance on East-side Boulevard, above 66th st.
SUNDAY, AUG. 2, 1874.
ELEVENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT
BY
DOWNING'S
UNRIVALED NINTH REGIMENT BAND.
An excellent programme, and solos by the principal ARTISTS OF THE BAND.
CONCERT commencing at 3 P. M.
TICKETS, 25 CENTS; LADIES FREE.

### CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, Aug. 2, at 8,
THEODORE THOMAS'
TWELFTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
when a very brilliant and attractive programme will be performed.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
Private boxes $1 and $2, according to location.

### NIBLO'S THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

Complete success of the new American extravaganza of EVANGELINE, THE BELLE OF ACADIA. Entire company, songs, duets, trios, full chorus, &c. In rehearsal, new version of Griffith Gaunt; also, Bride of Abydos. CHAS. W. THORNE, Manager.

### COLOSSEUM.

Summer season. 50 cents. Old London by Day. Magic entertainment in Lectorium. Open daily from 10 till dusk.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

### Garden City Hotel,

**Garden City, Long Island,**

**Is now open for the reception of guests.**

This Hotel is handsomely located *in the centre of a large Park,* and is elegantly furnished and fitted throughout WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS of a first-class City Hotel. **Under experienced and superior management**—*no pains nor expense will be spared to promote the comfort and convenience of guests.*

BOARD, $3 PER DAY.

Favorable terms made to families by the season.

OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

N. B.—Garden City is within forty minutes of Hunter's Point, via Flushing, North-side and Central Railroad, connecting with Thirty-fourth Street and James' Slip Ferries. Ten trains daily each way, and convenient by rail to the Summer resorts of Rockaway, Babylon, and Fire Island.

### GREGORY HOUSE.

LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y., July 31, 1874.

Elegant in its appointments, and located on one of the finest lakes in the world. The health of the place is perfect in every particular, and there are no mosquitoes. The house will be kept open this year until Sept. 20. Special rates for families wishing to remain until the end of the season. All vegetables, milk, and cream from the large farm connected with the hotel. Yachting, boating, fishing, driving, bowling, and billiards. Music and hops every morning and evening. Four trains each day via Harlem Railroad.

S. E CRITTENDEN.

### HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN,

OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,
is open for guests.
BOARD, $3 PER DAY.
A liberal arrangement made with
PERMANENT FAMILIES and TRAVELING AGENTS.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

### ROUND HILL HOTEL,

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Rooms for August must be secured by letter or telegraph in advance. Rooms for September or October, 25 per cent. reduction from season rates. Climate cool in Summer and delightful until late Autumn. Beautiful shade, beautiful drives, nutting, and all sports. Carriages to Mill River and elsewhere. Send stamp for *Tourists' Guide.*

### PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address

JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

### HIGHLAND HOUSE

GARRISON'S, OPPOSITE WEST POINT, N. Y.

Good rooms can now be secured for August and September at this favorite Summer resort.

Apply or address

G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Proprietors, Garrison's, N. Y.

Or Grand Union Hotel, 41st st. and 4th av., New-York.

BLOCK ISLAND.—OCEAN VIEW HOTEL; NEW and first-class; fifteen miles from Point Judith, with fishing, boating, and surf-bathing; terms, $3 per day, or $12 to $15 per week; conveyances by sail from Stonington, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 10 A. M.; from Newport, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 A. M.; steamer from Providence, Tuesday and Friday at 9 A. M., calling at Newport.

NICHOLAS BALL, Proprietor.

### COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

is now open.

EDWARD COZZENS, Proprietor.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—GRANDVIEW House, delightfully situated on the Watnong Mountain, fifteen minutes' drive from depot; location unsurpassed for purity of atmosphere, picturesque drives, and all the attractions of country living; excellent stabling. Apply at No. 45 5th av., or on premises.

FERN HILL, HALEDON, N. J.—ONE HOUR and a quarter from New-York, 600 feet above tidewater, a dry and breezy location; a few desirable rooms left; reference, by permission, to F. G. Smedley, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, from whom further particulars may be had.

LAURELTON HALL, COLD SPRING HARBOR, Long Island.—Good boating, bathing, and fishing; pleasant drives; all modern improvements. Address JOHN R. TERRY, Laurelton, Long Island, or No. 103 Wall st.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL REsort for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

### LONG BRANCH.

Desirable accommodations at private cottage, near the ocean. House surrounded by handsome shade trees and lawn. Address C. C. B., Long Branch, N. J.

### BELMONT HALL,

New-Brighton, Staten Island.

Fronts the bay near landing; thirty minutes from Whitehall st.; first-class appointments; moderate rates.

### ST. MARK'S HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,
Only twenty-five minutes from New-York.
DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

AT LAKE GEORGE.—THE PROPRIETOR OF A cottage will accommodate a gentleman and his wife or two gentlemen for August, September, and October. Address RURAL, Bolton, Warren County, N. Y.

THE SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—This beautiful Summer resort will give first-class accommodations at moderate prices. Call on or address S. P. BARBOUR, South Orange, N. J.

LONG BRANCH.—KING'S COTTAGES, ON OCEAN avenue, near the depot. Delightful rooms to let, with strictly first-class board.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE—SURF and still water bathing; sailing, gunning, and fishing; terms easy. Inquire of JOSIAH ROGERS, Bridgehampton, Long Island. Refer to N. B. Cook, No. 146 Front st., New-York.

GREENWICH.—THREE LARGE ROOMS LEFT; private house; $8 to $10 per week for adults; five minutes' walk from New-Haven Railroad Station; near the harbor. Address FANNING, Post Office Box No. 8, Greenwich, Conn.

STAMFORD, CONN.—IN MODERN HOUSE, TWO large, airy, communicating rooms; [illegible]

# LOCAL MISCELLANY.

## MORE BABY FARMING.

### HOW CHILDREN ARE BORN AND DISPOSED OF IN NEW-YORK—AN INFANT SOLD FOR TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

Coroner Woltman was requested yesterday, by Dr. Harris, of the Health Department, to make an investigation into the circumstances surrounding the death of an infant, named Charles Corey, aged seventeen days, which occurred at No. 509 West Nineteenth street. Accompanied by Dr. William Shine, the Coroner proceeded to the house, where the remains of the deceased infant were found in a dark and dismal basement inhabited by a woman named Kate Kilbride. In the course of the investigation the shocking details of a most aggravated case of "baby farming" were developed. From the statement of the woman Kilbride it appears that the deceased child had been received by her about two weeks ago from Mrs. Mary H. Doran, who keeps a private lying-in asylum at No. 148 West Twenty-sixth street, together with two other infants about the same age, which, together with a child of her own, she was nursing and feeding with a poisonous soothing syrup. Mrs. Kilbride stated that Mrs. Doran kept a lying-in asylum, patronized entirely by young girls and unmarried women, who resort to this place to remain there during the birth of their illegitimate offspring. These unfortunate patients pay Mrs. Doran $5 a week for the time they remain at the establishment, and $10 for attendance during confinement, and the newly-born babes are given to Mrs. Doran to dispose of as she may see fit. The children are advertised for adoption, and if Mrs. Doran succeeds in securing the adoption of the babe, she usually receives a fee of $25 from the parties who adopt the child. The infants not disposed of in that way are farmed out to women like Mrs. Kilbride, who receive a small stipend weekly for "taking care" of the children, which means to cut their earthly career as short as possible, without actually murdering them. Dr. Shine made an external examination of the remains of the dead child. The body was very much emaciated, and from his examination, and from the history of the case, he is firmly of the opinion that death resulted from congestion, induced by improper treatment, insufficient nourishment, and the use of the deadly soothing syrup. Mrs. Kilbride confessed to Dr. Shine that this soothing syrup was the chief nourishment given the children, and several empty bottles which had contained the poisonous compound were found in the room. Several deaths of children have previously occurred in Mrs. Kilbride's apartment, and it is alleged that in these instances she represented the children as her own, and suspicion was not aroused. On leaving the unwholesome cellar occupied by Mrs. Kilbride, the Coroner and Dr. Shine paid a visit to the lying-in-asylum of Mrs. Doran, in Twenty-sixth street. This establishment was found to be fitted up like a hospital, but in a miserable style. The dormitories contained a number of iron frames, on which were spread straw mattresses and dilapidated bed-clothing. In the house were found eight young women, all of whom confessed that they were unmarried. Six of them were far advanced in pregnancy, and two of them had, within the past few days, given birth to children. One of these infants was sold yesterday by Mrs. Doran to Mrs. M. A. Allen, a lady residing in Manhattanville, who paid her $25 for the baby, and had promised to bring it up as her own. The mother of the other child did not know in what manner her offspring had been disposed of. Coroner Woltman intends to give this matter a most thorough and searching investigation. The inquest will be continued on Monday.

## THE FREE EXCURSIONS FOR CHILDREN.

Yesterday the children of the Eleventh Ward benefited by the Free Excursion Fund. About 3,000 of them congregated at an early hour in front of the Union Market Police Station, at which point tickets for the sail had been previously distributed. The majority of them appeared to be of German parents, and were somewhat cleaner and better mannered than the young Arabs taken on previous excursions from the lower wards, the dress of the girls being particularly neat and tidy. A few minutes after 8 they were arranged into line by Capt. Murphy, Sergt. Swift, and twelve officers of the Eleventh Precinct, and marched to the pier foot of Fifth street, headed by the Governor's Island Band in uniform. At the pier 2,115 of of them, under the age of twelve, were taken on board the barge Chicago, which soon after swung out into the stream and proceeded on its journey in tow of a steamer. As soon as the boys and girls were placed on separate decks, breakfast of fresh rolls and milk was prepared and served first to the latter. As soon as their appetites were satisfied, the male juveniles came down the stairs and consumed, in a remarkably short space of time, some eight or ten hampers of rolls, and about as many tubs of milk. The sail up through the labyrinth of little bays and coves into the broad expanse of the Sound was most enjoyable, the time being spent by the little ones in dancing to the music of the band and in singing. On landing at the grove dinner was served, and after a two hours' stay on the grounds, during which the wonders of the Punch and Judy show were unfolded to their wondering and joyous gaze, they were again received on the boat and furnished with more eatables in the shape of lemonade, cake and ice cream. Soon after the start on the voyage home the weather, which had been very pleasant up to then, assumed a threatening aspect and, when the rain began the awnings along the sides of the boat were unfurled in order to protect the children from the shower, which was very heavy, and continued during the sail and after the arrival of the party in this City at 6:30. The newsboys' excursion will take place to-morrow.

## SWIMMING MATCH ON THE EAST RIVER.

A series of swimming contests, which took place at R. Allen's Baths, foot of Fifty-fifth street, East River, yesterday afternoon, attracted a considerable attendance of spectators, and though partially interrupted by the rain-storm, passed off with credit to all concerned. The first race, for ladies, was called at 3 P. M. Three girls, from sixteen to twenty years of age, started, the prize, a gold medal, being won by Miss Frederica Sand, Miss Maggie Broderick coming in second. In the boys' race, for which their were five entries, Morris Connell was the winner, and Robert McKenzie second. For the men's race, at 4:30 P. M., seven, including the swimming master, Mr. Paul Callow, started. The course was from the bath to Table Rock, below Blackwell's Island, and return, a distance of over a mile. The word to go was given just as the storm set in, and though the swimmers succeeded in reaching the rock, the wind, rain, and tide combined, was too much to allow of their return, and they were taken home in boats. Three additional matches, all for prizes, are announced for to-day, together with a rowing contest.

## KILLED BY A STREET CAR.

Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday in the case of Leporis Argenia, who died on the 25th ultimo from injuries received by being run over by a Third avenue car on the 18th of July. Charles Kerbs, of No. 31 St. Mark's place, testified that he was riding on the car at the time the accident happened. Saw the deceased stepping from the front platform, and cautioned him about stepping off backward. He fell under the car, and one of the front wheels passed over his thigh. The driver stopped the car as quickly as possible. The deceased stepped off the car at Bleecker street. Gerard Sloeme, the driver of the car, testified that the deceased did not ask him to stop, nor did he see him getting off. He had been driving on railroads for five years. Several other witnesses corroborated the above testimony, and the jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by injuries received by being run over, and consider that his death was caused through his own stupidity and carelessness. It was recommended that the railroad companies adopt some means of closing in, with proper guards, their front platforms.

## ANCIENT ORDER OF RED MEN.

The first annual picnic of the Huron Tribe, No. 15, of the Ancient Order of Red Men will take place on Tuesday evening, Aug. 4, at Otto Cottage Garden, Hoboken, near the ferry. The object of the picnic is to enlarge the fund for medical attendance upon sick members of the tribe. A pleasant evening is promised by these genial savages, and no one need have any uneasiness about his scalp.

## AN UNEXPECTED MEETING.

Mr. Louis Oltmann, of No. 243 Broadway, lost his gold watch a few days ago while riding in an Eighth avenue car. Yesterday he met a man in the street whom he recognized as the person who had sat next to him at the time he was robbed. He immediately accused him of the theft, which the man admitted and said that he had pawned the watch for $5. He said his name was Wm. Burns, and was given in custody and held by Justice Wandell, of the Tombs Police Court, for trial.

## RIOT IN SALEM COUNTY, N. J.

A serious disturbance, amounting almost to a riot, occurred on Thursday night last at the River Shore House, in Salem County. A party from Penn Neck were dancing in the house when a gang of [illegible] landed on the shore from a boat and took [illegible] the arrival of his deputies the intruders turned upon them and seriously injured several of them. Peter Belderbach, one of the deputies, was so badly beaten that his limbs are completely paralyzed and his condition is critical. James Reardon was arrested for assaulting Belderbach, and gave bail in $600 to answer. Joseph James, Isaac Thompson, and William Hurley were arrested as participants, and are held.

## CREEDMOOR.

### SELECTING A TEAM TO COMPETE WITH THE IRISH SIX—THE STORM PREVENTS THE SHOOTING BEING COMPLETED.

The fifth competition for the purpose of selecting a team to practice for the contest with the Irish "Six" was held at Creedmoor, Long Island, yesterday. The shooting commenced at the 800 yards targets precisely at 11 A. M. The wind at that time was blowing from the south-west, but did not affect the shooting to any extent. As in the previous contests, the number of shots fired was fifteen at 800 and 900 yards distance, and twenty at 1,000 yards. The score at 800 yards was completed at 12.30. An intermission of thirty minutes was taken for dinner, and at 1 P. M. shooting began at the 900 yards targets. Shortly after the contest began at the 1,000 yards range, a heavy shower of rain came on, which drove the marksmen into their tents, and prevented further shooting for the day. Messrs. J. S. Conlin and B. E. Valentine completed their scores in a driving rain, but the targets were so badly washed that it was found to be impossible to complete the remainder of the scores. After the storm subsided, the match was postponed until next Wednesday at 10 A. M. At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Amateur Rifle Club, held on Thursday last, in reference to the incomplete competition on Wednesday, the following resolution was adopted, to be in force in all similar cases hereafter:

*Resolved*, That those who participated in the fourth competition shall be allowed to complete their scores at their option at any of the remaining competition matches; provided that no competitor shall be permitted to take part in more than six competitions.

The following is a list of the scores:

| Names. | Yds. | | Total. | G'd T'l. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. Fulton | 800 | 3 3 4 4 3 4 3 3 3 3 4 3 4 3 3 | 50 | |
| | 900 | 4 4 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 3 4 3 | 54 | 104 |
| Lt. Col. Gildersleeve | 800 | 4 3 4 2 4 4 2 3 4 3 3 4 3 4 3 | 50 | |
| | 900 | 3 2 4 4 4 4 2 3 4 3 2 4 4 3 3 | 49 | 99 |
| J. S. Conlin | 800 | 4 4 3 3 3 4 3 5 4 3 [illegible] 3 4 3 4 | 51 | |
| | 900 | 3 0 3 3 3 4 4 3 4 2 4 4 4 4 3 | 48 | 99 |
| Gen. Hawley | 800 | 4 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 2 4 2 3 3 3 4 | 45 | |
| | 900 | 3 4 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 | 50 | 95 |
| A. Anderson | 800 | 3 4 2 3 4 3 2 3 3 4 2 4 3 3 3 | 47 | |
| | 900 | 4 4 3 3 3 2 4 4 3 2 2 4 3 3 3 | 47 | 94 |
| E. H. Sanford | 800 | 4 3 2 3 3 3 2 2 4 4 2 4 4 4 4 | 48 | |
| | 900 | 3 0 0 4 4 4 2 3 4 3 3 4 3 4 4 | 45 | 93 |
| A. V. Canfield | 800 | 3 4 3 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 2 4 4 4 3 | 53 | |
| | 900 | 3 4 2 3 3 0 3 3 0 3 3 4 4 3 2 | 40 | 93 |
| J. T. B. Collins | 800 | 3 3 4 4 3 4 3 4 2 4 3 4 4 4 3 | 52 | |
| | 900 | 0 3 4 3 3 2 3 0 2 3 4 2 3 4 4 | 40 | 92 |
| B. E. Valentine | 800 | 3 0 0 2 3 2 R 3 0 3 4 4 0 0 0 | 27 | |
| | 900 | 3 3 0 2 3 0 0 3 2 4 2 2 3 2 3 | 33 | 60 |
| G. W. Yale | 800 | 3 0 4 2 3 R 3 2 4 4 3 2 0 3 4 | 37 | |
| | 900 | 0 3 4 3 3 3 3 4 3 4 4 4 3 3 3 | 47 | 84 |
| F. S. Gardner | 800 | 3 4 2 0 4 2 3 3 2 2 3 2 4 2 4 | 40 | |
| | 900 | 4 4 3 3 3 3 3 2 3 3 2 2 3 3 3 | 43 | 83 |
| L. Backer | 800 | 3 4 4 2 3 3 2 0 2 4 3 3 0 4 4 | 41 | |
| | 900 | 3 3 4 0 2 3 3 0 R 4 3 3 4 4 4 | 40 | 81 |
| L. M. Ballard | 800 | 3 3 0 2 3 0 3 3 4 0 4 0 3 3 3 | 34 | |
| | 900 | 3 3 4 4 3 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 0 | 45 | 79 |
| J. E. Whitley | 800 | 2 0 2 0 2 4 3 2 0 4 3 0 2 3 4 | 31 | |
| | 900 | 2 3 3 2 4 4 4 3 3 4 3 3 2 3 4 | 47 | 78 |
| Gen. T. S. Dakin | 800 | 3 2 4 4 0 4 3 0 4 4 0 4 4 3 4 | 43 | |
| | 900 | 0 2 3 0 3 3 3 4 4 2 R 3 3 0 3 | 33 | 76 |
| A. V. Davis | 800 | 4 3 4 0 0 0 3 3 4 4 2 3 3 2 3 | 39 | |
| | 900 | 4 3 2 0 2 4 0 4 3 3 0 3 0 2 3 | 33 | 72 |
| J. Trageser | 800 | 4 4 4 3 4 3 3 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 4 | 31 | |
| | 900 | 3 4 3 0 3 3 3 3 3 0 3 0 0 0 0 | 34 | 65 |
| W. W. Skiddy | 800 | 0 0 3 0 3 0 0 3 2 3 0 4 0 3 | 24 | |
| | 900 | 0 0 2 0 4 0 0 2 0 0 3 3 0 0 2 | 16 | 40 |

## THE SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD CENSURED.

The inquest in the case of Henry Hyman, killed by being run over by a train of the South-side Railroad at Fresh Pond, Long Island, was concluded by Coroner Jones yesterday. The Jury rendered the following verdict:

The jury find that the deceased came to his death by being run into by a South-side Railroad train on the night of the 14th inst., at about 10:30, at the crossing of said road and the Middle Village Railroad, through the neglect and carelessness of the engineer, Thomas Cody, by not blowing the whistle and ringing the bell of the locomotive of said train, as the State law directs, at a proper distance from the crossing of Fresh Pond road over Metropolitan avenue, in the County of Queens, as the said engineer, Thomas Cody, acknowledges in his sworn statement that he did not blow the whistle or ring the bell until within 200 or 300 feet of said crossing on the night of said accident. And we, the jury, do censure the said South-side Railroad Company, their agents or assignees, for their gross carelessness in running trains over said road and crossing without having a proper signal and guard at said crossing for the better protection of human life in the said County of Queens. And we further censure the North Second Street and Middle Village Horse-railroad Company for not taking the necessary precaution for the protection of passengers over said turnpike and railroad, or Metropolitan avenue, by keeping and maintaining a flagman at the said crossing and intersection of the South-side Railroad and Metropolitan avenue in the said County of Queens. And we, the jury, do most earnestly recommend to the proper authorities of the County of Queens to take such action as shall be the means of preventing such accidents hereafter on the crossing of the said South-side Railroad.

## MYSTERIOUS ATTEMPT TO BREAK INTO A JAIL.

An officer of the Yorkville Police Court yesterday found on the stairs leading from the Court-room to the prison below two files. Suspecting that they had been used for an improper purpose, a careful examination of all the doors, windows, and gratings was immediately made. This led to the discovery that a door leading from the stairway to an outer hall, having an entrance on Fifty-seventh street, had been tampered with. The door is secured by a lock, and on the inside a number of folds of wire connect the knob with an iron spike driven in the casing, rendering it impossible to open the same even were it unlocked. The knob on the outside was filed from the shaft, thus making it an easy feat to enter by the aid of a skeleton key. How the files came where found (on the inside of the door) after being used in filing off the outer knob, puzzles all. The object of this mysterious burglary is believed by some to have been the liberation of prisoners, and by others to secure possession of certain papers and records of the court. The matter will be fully investigated.

## AN INGENIOUS YOUNG THIEF AND FORGER.

John Golden, of No. 8 Columbia street, is a youth of sixteen, who has been for some time past employed by Henry L. Opper, of No. 764 Broadway, as errand boy. Mr. Opper has frequently sent the boy on messages, and intrusted him with money to deposit in bank. On Saturday he sent the youth with a check for $100 to be deposited in the Bank of the Metropolis to his credit, and gave him his bank-book to have the entry made. Golden went to the bank and procured cash for the check, which he put in his pocket instead of depositing to Mr. Opper's account. The young thief, not content with what he had done, actually forged an entry in the pass-book, and imitated the Cashier's initials perfectly. Mr. Opper went to the bank an hour afterward to make another deposit, and then the fraud was discovered by the Cashier. The boy was promptly arrested, and $99 of the stolen money found on him. He was arraigned before Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and, admitting his guilt, was held in $1,000 bail.

## EXCISE TOPICS.

Business at the Excise Office during the past week was rather dull. In consequence of the extensive territory covered by the precincts in the upper part of the City, the reports of the inspectors of the district are as yet incomplete. It is known, however, that the number of liquor stores has greatly decreased. An inspection of the concert saloons of the down-town districts on Saturday, July 25, disclosed the fact that twelve saloons, situated between Nos. 11 and 203, in the Bowery, were selling without licenses, employing eighty young girls all hours of the night. A list of the places was transmitted to the Police. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have notified the Board that, in virtue of their authority as Poor-masters, they will at once institute proceedings against delinquents in the payment of fines. In the Excise Office over five hundred cases of violation of the law are being prepared for presentation to the September Grand Jury. The following is a statement of the business transacted by the board during the week ending Saturday:

Monday, July 27, eight applications, amount, $450; Tuesday, eleven applications, amount, $710; Wednesday, one application, amount, $60; Thursday, three applications, amount, $300; Friday, eight applications, amount, $540; Saturday, two applications, amount, 90; total number of applications, 33; total amount, $2,150; total number of applications from May 1 to date, 1,882; total amount, $134,393 30; licenses granted last week, 78; refused, 3.

## THE CAMP-MEETING AT DENVILLE, N. J.

The crowds flocking to the camp-meeting grounds at Denville are daily on the increase. Friday and yesterday fully 5,000 people must have been on the grounds. Bishop Janes was present on Friday, and celebrities from various parts of the State. A specially interesting feature of the meeting is the children's prayer-meeting, which is held daily under the auspices of a gentleman from Newark. Bishop Janes addressed the meeting on Friday evening. At 1 o'clock there was a sale of lots on the ground. Twelve were sold, and $1,000 was netted from the sale.

## CONEY ISLAND MONTE MEN.

Several complaints having been made that monte men were constantly swindling persons on the beach at Coney Island, Officer McCann, of the City Hall squad, Brooklyn Police, with several other officers, succeeded in arresting the entire gang, who gave their names as Hiram Pierce, of No. 105 Clinton place; Edward Morrison, No. 28 Ludlow street; John McDermott, No. 161 Mulberry street; John Johnson, Twenty-third street, and Henry Thorn, of No. 84 Broadway. The prisoners all belong to New-York City, and are known to the [illegible] expert monte men in the country, and the real name of the prisoner Johnson is Thomas Varley, a brother of William Varley, alias Reddy the Blacksmith. The prisoners, on being taken before Justice Delmar, yesterday, were committed to await the result of an examination which will be held on next Wednesday.

## DRY DOCKS AND SHIP YARDS.

Business is dull at the East River dry docks and ship yards. The number of ships, barks, and brigs on the docks this week shows a considerable falling off since last week, and trade in spars and cordage is restricted to the absolutely necessary requirements of shipwrights and shipowners. Standing rigging, which two years ago sold at eighteen to twenty cents per pound, is to-day quoted at eleven to twelve cents. Sheathing metal is down to twenty-three cents for new and fifteen for old, a lower rate than it has reached in fourteen years. A reaction is generally expected before the Fall season sets in, though at present there is little or no sign of it. One or two firms are doing a considerable business in shipping sticks and minor spars to the Maine dock-yards. The following is a summary of the week's work at the principal yards:

The Screw Dock Company, Pier No. 39 East River, report the bark Limerick Lass, 595 tons, German trade, stripped, caulked, and remetaled; yacht Alarm, slight repairs; barges Rhode Island, Clover, and Daisy, of the Eastern Transportation Line, painted; pilot-boats David Mitchell, Widgeon, Chas. H. Marshall, and Jas. Gordon Bennett, slight repairs; barge Maine, painted.

The Balance Dry Dock Company have had on dock the steam-boat New-Haven, 467 tons, painted, repaired wheel, &c.; steam-boat Francis, 988 tons, Providence Line, painted bottom; Fulton ferry-boats Mineola, America, and Nassau, painted.

Roosevelt & Griffiths, No. 256 South street, have been at work on the brig Neponset, 258 tons, Mediterranean trade, up for examination and miscellaneous; brig H. Pettis, 250 tons, Portuguese trade, general repairs; brig Ramirez, 283 tons, general repairs; Fulton Ferry Company's boats, Mineola, Clinton, America, and Nassau, caulked, sheathed and general repairs.

The Sectional Dry Dock Company report the bark Josoua Loring, brig Megronus, brig Ellen Maria, bark Atlantic, schooner Peter Mitchell, brig Neponset, brig Fannie, barge Idelia Berry.

C. & R. Poillon, No. 224 South street, have been repairing the bark Atlantic, 309 tons, West India trade, stripped, caulked, and remetaled. Several smaller craft are undergoing miscellaneous repairs; ship Occidental, 1,600 tons, California trade, new metal; ship Sonora, 2,000 tons, San Francisco trade, the same.

## VAN ETTEN, THE FORGER, ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

August Van Tassel, alias Lewis M. Van Etten, committed by the United States authorities to Hudson County (N. J.) Jail attempted to commit suicide in the jail yesterday morning. He had been arrested at Trenton for a bond forgery in California, and was committed to the jail to await the arrival of the United States Marshal from that State. On Friday evening he remarked that he expected to go to California yesterday, but that before daybreak he would be before a Judge who would deal justly by him. Early yesterday morning he took a large dose of laudanum, and nearly succeeded in taking his life. The attention of Deputy-Jailor Ryerson was called, however, to his strong breathing, and antidotes were immediately administered. Medical attendance was also summoned, and steps were at once taken to arouse him from his stupor. For several hours half a dozen stalwart men were busy beating him with sticks, and rubbing him and dragging him about. His vitality was very small, however, and considerable doubt was entertained of his recovery.

At 12 o'clock last night Van Etten was still alive, but it is still thought he cannot possibly recover. He was exhausted and speechless from the effects of the severe pounding and exercise given him after he had taken the poison. United States Marshal Bailey was at the jail last night. Doctors were in attendance all night, and every possible effort will be made to save the man's life.

## CITY HALL NOTES.

It was reported yesterday that Gov. Dix would take action on the charges preferred against Mayor Havemeyer early this week, but those who circulated the rumor did not profess to know what the Governor will do. There is, however, a general impression that the Mayor will not be removed.... Chamberlain Lane commenced yesterday to pay the quarterly interest on City stocks and bonds due Aug. 1. The amount required is $337,164 75.... Acting under instructions from the Mayor, the Chief of the Permit Bureau, Mr. Wise, has discharged two of the attaches, Messrs. Folke and Giton, owing to the decrease in the revenue caused by the ordinance which has reduced the license fee for signs, &c., from $10 to $1.... The Controller began the work of paying the attaches of the various departments yesterday for the month of July. A number of applications have been received for the vacant office of dog-catcher.... Marshal Conkling granted 194 licenses and received $549 last week.

## THE CITY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants, 23, amounting to $65,929 67; pay rolls, number of warrants, 163, amounting to $21,989 56; total number of warrants, 186, amounting to $87,919 23. Receipts—From arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $6,717 56; from collection of assessments and interest, $19,325 60; from market rents and fees, $803; from fees, &c., Public Administrator, $1,563 97; from licenses, Mayor's Office, $156 50; from fees and fines, District Courts, $154; total, $28,720 13.

## POLICE CONSOLIDATION.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Pratt, the case of John Denerline was argued. Denerline is one of eighteen policemen appointed by the authorities of Westchester County, just before a portion of it was consolidated with the City of New-York. It is claimed on his behalf, and that of his seventeen associates, that by the act of consolidation he became a member of the Police of this City, and entitled to pay from the City as such. The motion yesterday was for a mandamus to compel payment of his salary by the City authorities. The motion was resisted on the ground that his appointment, which was made just on the eve of the passage of the Consolidation act, was a political job, and was illegal. Judge Pratt reserved his decision.

## A COUNTERFEIT POLICEMAN.

Bernard McGaffney was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Bixby, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with personating an officer. Patrick McCann stated that on Friday night McGaffney met him on the Bowery and pretended to arrest him. On being asked to produce his warrant he refused, and while the dispute was going on Officer Malone appeared on the scene, and on hearing the facts arrested McGaffney on a charge of personating a Policeman.

## THE PARK DEPARTMENT.

The troubles in the Park Department seem to be partially ended. Commissioner Stewart, who has hitherto acted in opposition to his colleagues, signed, it is said, the pay-rolls yesterday. It is further said that the difficulty arose from the fact that Mr. Stewart claimed certain patronage which was not given him.

## SHERIFF CONNER'S BILLS.

There seems to be no probability of Sheriff Conner's bills being paid by the Controller. Mr. Earle, the County Auditor, who has reduced them, states that he has allowed a reasonable compensation to Mr. Conner for all his services and those of his attaches, and that he will report his reasons for not auditing the Sheriff's bills to the Controller. Mr. Conner has also prepared a statement in defense of his claims.

## A MESSAGE FROM THE SEA.

A corked bottle, containing the following message of the loss of the French sailing ship Three Brothers, of Calais, on the 3d of last March, was found on the shore of Staten Island:

Le vaisseau Trois Frères, de Calais, France, fut naufragé, (shipwrecked,) Mars 3me, 1874, lat. 49 45, lon. 23 54. VICTOR VANDEBROUCQUE.

## STRIKE AT THE SPRING BROOK COLLIERY.

Yesterday, says the Scranton *Republican* of the 31st July, the men employed in the Spring Brook Colliery of the Glenwood Coal Company, to the number of 150, turned out on a strike. The cause of this strange action at such a period as this is owing to the fact that a few days ago the inside boss discharged three men from the mine for some irregularity of conduct. The rest of the employes remonstrated with the boss and demanded the restoration of their companions, but he was firm, and refused. Subsequently a committee of the miners waited on the coal company's managers in this city and laid the facts before them, with a request that the men be restored to work, regardless of the determination of the boss to keep them away. The answer they received was that the boss should be sustained at all hazards; that his duty was to supervise, and to punish irregularities by all legal means—to employ men when he wanted them, and to discharge whenever occasion required. This did not seem to give much encouragement, and the committee returned to the men and reported in accordance with the facts later in the evening. We understand that much dissatisfaction is felt in the vicinity, a portion of the men desiring to go to work while the rest are firm in their intention to hold out until they gain their point. There is not, however, much likelihood of their doing so now, owing to the all-pervading dullness of the coal market; however, we find that since the recent stagnation in coal matters the Glenwood Coal Company has been keeping their Erie colliery near Carbondale idle, and that for the purpose of running the Spring Brook colliery, and that it is their intention unless the men at Spring Brook return to work before Monday, to throw that mine idle, and resume work at the Erie colliery. The men will doubtless think better of the affair, and not permit the discharge of two or three to throw a whole neighborhood idle—perhaps [illegible]

# CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

## NEW-YORK.

The Police last week arrested 1,827 persons.

The entire Police force was paid off yesterday for the month of July.

The funeral of Ex-Alderman Murray will take place to-day from the residence of his sister, No. 113 West Twelfth street.

The number of immigrants that arrived at Castle Garden last week reached 2,303. The total arrivals in July were 15,422.

David Higgins, aged twenty-five, of No. 309 Mulberry street, fell from a truck at the corner of Broome and Greene streets yesterday afternoon, and fractured his left leg.

Nicholas Rideman, aged thirty-five, of No. 127 Forsyth street, while suffering from delirium tremens, jumped out of a third-story window of his residence and was instantly killed.

Mr. Van Nort, in consequence of the heavy reduction of the appropriations for his department, has found it necessary to discharge half of the force of workmen employed on the County buildings.

The City of Richmond took 27,000 letters and 59 bags of newspapers to Liverpool, yesterday, and the Neckar, to Bremen, 25,300 letters and 33 bags of papers. Total, 52,300 letters and 92 bags of papers.

Timothy Casey and George Black, witnesses in the Hessler homicide case, were admitted to bail in $500 each by Coroner Woltman, yesterday. Mark S. Stevens, of No. 21 Beekman place, became their bondsman.

Wensel Brandel, a German, aged sixty-seven, of Washington avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-fourth and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth streets, while fishing in a boat in Cromwell's Creek fell overboard and was drowned.

While John Ryan, aged thirteen, of One Hundred and Fiftieth street, near St. Nicholas avenue, was playing with a loaded pistol yesterday afternoon the weapon was discharged, and the bullet lodged in the boy's right thigh, causing a dangerous wound.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the week ending at noon yesterday 751 deaths, 580 births, and 152 marriages, showing a decrease of 122 deaths and an increase of forty-seven births and forty-two marriages, as compared with the previous week.

William Kelleher and James McGuire, convicted of robbery in first degree and sentenced to State Prison for a term of fifteen years each, were yesterday removed from the Tombs to Sing Sing by Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin. These were the only removals to the State Prison last week.

As reported in yesterday's TIMES, the firm of M. Poznanski & Brother, shirt manufacturers, of No. 183 Church street, had suspended business because of the extravagance of the Californian agent. Nothing new was elicited from the members of the house except that the suspension will be only temporary.

Building operations, with the exception of those in progress and alterations, are just now decidedly dull. The greatest activity, perhaps, is shown by landlords in making alterations of old buildings. Many important contemplated improvements planned at the beginning of the season have been dropped, and extensive repairs are to be substituted in place of new structures.

It was reported to Coroner Woltman, by Dr. Harris, yesterday, that William Doyle, aged three years eleven months and twenty-two days, had died at No. 220 East Fifty-seventh street. It appears that the child was taken sick with cramps on Friday, and the parents gave him an excessive dose of whisky, which resulted in death yesterday. Coroner Woltman will make an investigation.

The Fire Commissioners organized a new engine company yesterday morning, to be known as No. 40, and to be located at the rear of the Rink, Second avenue and Sixty-third street. The following officers were transferred to the new command: Hamilton Pedey, Foreman; Charles Woodhull, Engineer; Joseph Cregan, Fireman; Peter Hamlin, Fireman. Privates—Owen Hart, James Clean, James K. Roberson, and John H. Kehoe.

Postmaster James has made arrangements with the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company whereby communications will be established between the General Post Office and Stations D, (at Cooper Union,) and F, (at Twenty-fifth street and Third avenue.) This change is expected to greatly facilitate postal business, and, if found successful in actual practice, the system will be extended so as to perfect communication between all the other stations, and also between them and the General Office.

## BROOKLYN.

The Police made 544 arrests during the past week.

The corner-stone of St. Theresa's Catholic Church, corner of Classon avenue and Butler street, will be laid to-day.

The Commissioners of Charities yesterday resolved not to pay salaries to any paupers holding positions in the various institutions under the charge of the board.

Yesterday evening Joseph Scheiner, aged four years, fell from the fourth-story window of his residence, No. 132 Graham avenue, and was almost instantly killed.

Yesterday evening the sewer corner of Reid avenue and Pulaski street caved in and buried J. H. Smith, of No. 1,195 De Kalb avenue, who was rescued with difficulty by laborers.

Officer Jeremiah Coffee, of the Eighth Precinct, is charged with having brutally beaten Herman Fessler, a respectable German citizen. Coffee is suspended from duty for the present.

Collector Burrows received $75,890 97 for taxes during the week. The collections of Hack Inspector Jones, for licenses granted during the month of July, amounted to $1,253 50.

Commissioners George L. Fox, Johnson Rogers, and James Powers have completed their report on the opening of Park avenue. They allow the property-owners, for damages, $69,466. The property-owners are complaining of undervaluation.

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The chestnut-trees in Westchester County, now in blossom, give promise of a very large crop.

The small-pox has reappeared in the village of West Chester, two new cases being reported there.

The Presbyterian Society of Somers has separated from the societies of Croton Falls and Purdy's Station.

The Van Anden File Works property at Sing Sing, which was valued at $20,000, has just been sold by the Receiver for $6,000.

Workmen have commenced repairing the spire of the Baptist Church, at Sing Sing, recently struck and damaged by lightning.

The recently-organized militia, Company C, of Sing Sing, will soon be uniformed, armed, and equipped, when a parade will be ordered.

The Vestry of Grace (Episcopal) Church, White Plains, are erecting a commodious stone building for the use of their Sunday-school.

The Bon-Ton Social Club, of Yonkers, have raised the sum of $190 for the relief of J. Tobin who lost a leg by the firing of a cannon on the Fourth of July.

The manufacture of barrels, on an extensive scale, will be commenced at Yonkers at an early day. The establishment will give employment to about 200 persons.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters have offered a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the incendiaries who were concerned in the recent fires at Sing Sing.

Joseph Williamson, a resident of Port Chester, sprang from a New-Haven train yesterday morning, as it was about to cross the bridge over the Harlem River, and was severely injured.

The Christian Brothers, of the Roman Catholic Protectory, in Westchester, realized upward of $20,000 by their late monster picnic, toward the erection of additional buildings.

A young man by the name of Douglass has been committed to the County Jail on a charge of swindling citizens of Peekskill, by promising to give them sample clocks and obtaining money to defray expenses on freight, &c., and then failing to furnish the clocks.

The following gentlemen have been installed officers of Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 117, Knights of Pythias, of Peekskill: C. C., John Worthington; V. C., Alexander Lamond; Prelate, A. D. Dunbar; K. of R. and S., N. G. Foshay; M. of F., Valentine Hauf; M. of E., C. B. Jordan; M. at A., W. F. Sandford; I. G., John Levis; O. G., Emil Stahl; P. C., George W. Robertson.

## LONG ISLAND.

The body of Heinrich Royge, recently drowned from a fishing-boat at Fire Island Bar, has been recovered and sent to Sayville, where he resided, for interment.

It is understood that the property of Graham, the murdered shoemaker of Little Neck, still remains in the hands of Justice Provost awaiting final disposition.

The annual camp-meeting of the Long Island Camp-meeting Association, at Merrick, will commence on Tuesday next, the 4th inst., and continue ten days, [illegible] warrant it. Merrick is a station on the South-side Railroad, about twenty-four miles out, and the grove in which the camp grounds are situated is about a mile north of the station.

The body of an unknown drowned man was found upon the beach at East Marion on Friday evening, upon which the following-named articles, which may lead to identification, were found: A bone seal, a trunk key, a briar-wood pipe, a silver watch with hair chain, a *Diamond Manual*, (mass-book) a diary, with $50 in $10 national bank notes, a memorandum-book, and some letters. On the fly-leaf of the memorandum-book was written David Shenahan, Norwich, Conn., and the letters some of which were from New-London, were addressed with that name.

## NEW-JERSEY.

The tax rate in the City of Orange is $2 25 on the $100, the same as last year.

A man who gave his name as Henry Smith was arrested in Newark Friday evening for disorderly conduct. After his arrest he was identified as the man who stole $460 in February last from Charles King.

It is said that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company are about to build a ship canal in Hoboken, to extend from Henderson street to the river, a distance of 1,800 feet. It is to be 100 feet wide and 17 feet deep at low water.

Much to the disgust of the Jersey City Police officers, Justice Keese has decided hereafter to commit peddlers arrested for peddling without licenses to await trial for misdemeanor. The practice has heretofore been to fine the offender, and to pay the officer half the amount of the fine for making the arrest.

The jury of inquest on the body of John McCann, who was found on Monday morning on Communipaw avenue, near Jersey City, shot through the head, retired to deliberate at 10:30 o'clock on Friday night. At 2 o'clock they returned with a verdict of justifiable homicide. Thomas Brooks was in custody on his own admission that he had done the killing. Yesterday morning on application of Norman L. Rowe, his counsel, he was discharged from custody.

Joseph Taylor, a resident of Sandtown, committed suicide on Friday morning by cutting his throat in a shed in the rear of his premises. On Thursday night he called his eldest daughter to him and bade her good-by. Shortly afterward she heard a noise on the back stoop, and on going out found him in a reclining position, with both hands on the ground. He called her to him, took her by the hand, and bade her good-by again. He expressed sorrow for what he had done. The deceased had been a hard drinker, and the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death by suicide while temporarily insane.

## A ROMANTIC STORY.

### A SON AFTER SEVENTEEN YEARS ABSENCE RETURNS TO HIS OLD HOME.

The Chicago *Daily Inter-Ocean* of the 24th inst. has the following: "Martin Breuer, a lad of German parentage, and scarcely fifteen years old, disappeared mysteriously from his home in this city on the 1st day of October, 1857, and until yesterday was believed by his family to be dead. Yesterday forenoon a gentleman called at the tobacco store of Mr. Adam Breuer, No. 19 North State street, and that stranger was the long-lost brother of the proprietor. The story that is woven about this seems peculiar enough to occupy a prominent place in a modern romance, and was last evening recited to a reporter of the *Inter-Ocean* by a brother of the prodigal, substantially as follows:

Young Martin Breuer was one of the eldest sons of a family of five boys and five girls. The elder Breuer was a German who was counted among those proscribed in the revolution of '48, and after enduring confiscation of his estates, made his way to America to escape a worse fate. With his eldest daughter and Martin, Mr. Breuer sought these shores as more congenial and tolerant, and located for a time at New-Orleans. Not wholly satisfied with the Crescent City, he migrated North, and Chicago was his home for a season. He tried Minnesota, but the Garden City had charms which were overmastering. His wife and the remainder of his family had meanwhile joined him, and henceforward Chicago was his home. Martin had received a liberal education, and early began to show talent and taste for mechanics. He was given a whiff of his inclinations, and the result bore out what had been before supposed. But the scenes through which he had passed, and the love of travel and adventure he had experienced, were strong and could not be resisted. The gold-fever of Pike's Peak was carrying everything before it. Business in this city was at a low tide. The shin-plaster era was the event of the Buchanan-Democratic administration. Here it was as dull as a cheese-knife. Anything seemed better, infinitely better than inactivity. Young Martin was then about fifteen. He bore the inertia as long as he could. There was absolutely nothing but "Poverty Fat" in the future of many of the people. And it is not strange that the Breuers found, on the 1st day of October, in the blue-book year of '57, that one of their number was missing, and that one was Martin. The streams were moving west to the "mountains," and thither it was supposed he had gone. Diligent inquiry failed to elicit the faintest trace of the missing brother and son. The days grew into months, and the months, painful and heart-sad, widened out to years; and still no word from their dear one. The years increased and passed on, each one dropping into the grave like a clod on the coffin of the absent boy. The war came. One of Martin's brothers, Henry, joined the army, and left the home now vacant of two of its members. Andersonville, with its thousand horrors, engulphed this fated son, and out of their five sons but three were left; one was dead, died for his adopted land, the other was—they knew not where. In 1862 Mrs. Breuer was left a widow. Still there came only a blank as regards Martin. Search was in late years made for the son and brother at Rockford, as it was supposed he had gone West, but to no purpose. Once Adam Breuer was in Cincinnati, and met a stranger who thought he had seen a man like him, (Adam,) but that was six months previous. Of course there wasn't the slightest clue. In years after Adam was in Boston and other Eastern cities, and sought once more for his brother. He was finally mourned as dead. The family, however, retained a photograph of him until the great fire of 1871. Then this picture was destroyed. From it the surviving members of the family had obtained an idea of what their brother looked like at fifteen, but he would now be a man grown and entirely changed.

He was mourned long as dead, and until yesterday this was believed. Yesterday he entered the cigar store of Adam Breuer, No. 19 North State street. Adam thought it was a customer, and went behind the counter to wait on him. He looked into the stranger's eye a moment, and then exclaimed:

"Martin!"

"Adam!" responded the long lost brother. And they were in each other's embrace.

A word will explain all. Martin left home, and went direct to New-York. There he served out an apprenticeship, and then went into the army. He was there four years. At Baltimore he was sick for some time, and wrote home, but the letters never reached those for whom they were intended. He was at first unwilling to return home, because of boyish feeling, and after he left the army he was certain his family no longer lived here. He went to other lands. Europe saw him. He paid France a visit. America found him again. And he finally settled in Hanover, Penn., where he subsequently married. Two years ago his wife died, leaving two sons, then aged seven and five years. Once more Martin's thoughts turned homeward. He says he was warned in a dream to return to Chicago, and he arrived here yesterday morning. His mother is still a resident of this city, and was yesterday united to her long-lost boy, at No. 344 Sedgwick street, after nearly seventeen years' separation.

Truly, this is a chapter in life which seems more like romance than reality. Yet every word is substantiated by the family and those conversant with the facts.

## THE BRADY SALVAGE CASE.

Since the decision of Judge Cadwalader in the case of Capt. Brady vs. The American Steam-ship Company, it has been considered doubtful whether an appeal would not be taken. The right of appeal to the Circuit Court was with either the libellant or the respondent. The latter has shown there will be no appeal, as Mr. Henry, the counsel of the Steam-ship Company, has handed over to the counsel of Capt. Brady the $4,000 decreed by the Judge, and $150 additional, being the amount of costs incurred by Capt. Brady in the taking of depositions. The entire costs in the case amounted to $685 75. The libel was filed in the month of March, and the taking of depositions was commenced soon after.

## A FATAL DOSE OF PATENT MEDICINE.

County Physician Stout was yesterday called upon to investigate the sudden death of a child named Lizzie Weisbreh, residing on Laidlaw avenue, Jersey City Heights. It seems that a member of the family has been sick for some time past, and was attended by a physician from this City, who left some medicine. The child discovered the bottle within its reach, and drank nearly half the contents before she was discovered. After suffering for some hours, she died. Dr. Stout is investigating the case.

## PASSENGERS SAILED.

*In steam-ship Republic, for Liverpool.*—James Morris, Mrs. Morris, Master M. G. Morris, Miss Morris and servant, A. B. Wilbor, Mrs. Wilbor, J. C. King, R. Harrison, Mrs. F. M. Webster, Miss Mary Harrison, Alexander Tomas, Mrs. Tomas and child, John Douglas, Theodore Aub, D. Carlisle, S. S. Sinclair, G. A. Thomson, Mrs. Thomson, F. Delvalle, W. P. Fleming, T. B. Mills, John Kiddie, F. W. Walao, Dionisio Zaldo, A. L. Cuesta, Claudio A. Martinez, Joaquin Bettran, W. H. Huntley, Mrs. Huntley, Miss Mary L. Huntley, Dr. Wm. Wasson, Mrs. Wasson and child, Geo. V. Bryan, Jno. B. Knight, Geo. R. Pelton, Capt. Trenaman, Geo. Sutton, W. A. Carroll, Richard C. Dean, Mrs. Dean, Miss Dean, Mr. Dean, Dr. P. M. Rixey, F. Staughton, Mrs. Staughton, Bernard Spar, Jose Maticorel, B. Barner, Juan Usistey, H. C. Richardson, F. Byrne, S. Price, Wm. M. Patt, R. T. Shannon, Jr., H. S. Hancock, S. D. Van Schaick, Wm. Burrow, H. M. Hill, P. Cunningham, Mrs. Cunningham and child, Miss A. Dunn, J. Sandilands, A. Ferrier, Richard H. Lewis, Wm. Murray, John Brady, Mr. Schott, Dr. W. A. Corwin, Mrs. Corwin.

*In steam-ship The Queen, for Liverpool.*—F. Commess, H. Daran, Mrs. J. M. Farrar, Mrs. F. F. Hall, Patrick Ryan, Miss Ellen Grant, Sandford T. Pomeroy, Mrs. Sherman and niece, John MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Morton and child, Mrs. M. Clark, Mr. Grocock, J. G. Boucher, Miss Thompson, Capt. Thebaud, Mrs. Waring, Mr. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Townsend, Andrew Smith, Mrs. Sarah Smith, Capt. Clark, Mr. Choate.

*In steam-ship Acapulco, for San Francisco, &c.*—For San Francisco—H. Bristol and wife, H. Bristol, Jr., George Down, W. B. Cudliff, wife, and child, Mrs. Wm. Coleman, L. Adams, wife, and child, Rosa Cohn, Cecilie Lonsberg, Jas. G. Reed, Mrs. A. L. Menzer, J. S. Currie and daughter, Mr. Dunn, H. Denkin, Capt. John S. Bamber, Frank M. Teller, G. W. Yellott, Nelson W. Allen, John W. Forney, Jr., W. H. Foster, A. P. Williams, G. P. Foster, wife, mother, and two children, J. P. Woodbury, M. Thomson, A. Holingren and wife, Rudolph Sprints, P. Bush, August Sheen, Rev. Thos. Smith, wife, maid, and three children, Nicholas Rossignot and wife, Cesare Rossi, F. Howell, Louis Hemiman, Mrs. Mary T. Hill, S. C. Gray, Walter Earle and wife, Mrs. Babcock, John S. Rogers, Frank K. Zook, Mrs. Lydia Hoffman, child, and infant, Joseph Montebery, Miss Mary Thompson and sister, Miss Catherine Donahue, Saiske Tagui, George S. Hart, E. W. Smith, R. H. Magee, Miss Jenny Leys, Miss Peck, Mrs. Richards, Jas. Glenn, Lieut. S. W. Taylor and wife, Mrs. Martin, Eugene Leis, Charles W. Bassett, and large number in steerage, making a total of passengers, 300. For South Pacific and Central American Ports—R. R. Harris, Wm. Brown, J. Brown, M. Zar, George E. Hutter, United States Navy, R. H. F. McWilkie, United States Navy, L. Richardson, J. C. Cresap, United States Navy, F. Guertin, United States Navy, B. Sardi, C. Maschio, C. B. Wardell, G. H. Peters, United States Navy, Dr. O. M. Long, United States Consul at Panama, Wm. Whitehorne, Miss Whitehorne, H. Gambor, J. Letona, Rev. David Letona, Joaquin Guttierres, wife, and child, A. Wegman, United States Navy, Commodore Napoleon Collins, United States Navy, N. R. Denison, C. Lolli, Geo. F. Parsons.

*In steam-ship Samaria, for Liverpool.*—Baron Benoist, G. Jeannel, Victor Meiguan, Viscount De Goury, Mrs. Doremus, Daniel L. Harris, Miss Harris, Miss Kibbe, W. C. Van Oordt, Mrs. J. Allen, John Boniface, Miss C. W. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. John Mather and four children, Mrs. George Blight, Miss Blight, R. Duncan, Miss M. A. Farlow, Mr. and Mrs. E. Pashton, Edward Lewis, Master John Fielding, Mrs. M. Lowell Putnam, Miss Georgina L. Putnam, Charles Lowell, Mrs. and Miss Stone, Rev. James B. Miles and brother, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Berry and three children.

*In steam-ship City of Richmond, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. E. Green, Miss J. Pinches, Joseph Parry, wife, and four children, Henry A. Blyth and wife, W. H. Ross, E. Casserly, Capt. Tompkinson, L. Lefevre, S. Dally, Mr. James and brother, Mr. Scoutleberry and wife, A. F. Allovan and wife, Mr. Plum, John Brown, Mr. Robertson, Joseph Bealey, Misses Bessie and Ada Sudlow, Mrs. C. D. Gidbanks, Mrs. Olivia J. Devallay, John Cole, Saml. Birch, Joseph Redfern, wife, and child, Mrs. A. Moreau, Mrs. A. W. Cornell, W. F. Lewes, C. S. Sherwood, Dr. A. T. Machettie, H. McHattie, D. R. Nutter, Wm. Wynne, D. A. MacLeod, Mrs. J. Lewis and two infants, Miss Hamilton, Mrs. H. Roberts, Mrs. Chas. Thompson and daughter, Col. F. Reeder, wife and child, Jane Perry, W. H. Bowdlear, Philip Taylor and wife, Misses H. E. Bowdlear and M. S. Hadley, Geo. M. Adinsell, Gen. J. H. Martindale, Rev. M. Batters aw, Miss Martindale, A. J. Vanderpoel, Phil. Dater, Count Campo Alegre and wife, Hugh Cassidy, Geo. Hencken, Jr., R. Gaie a, Juan Herrera, Baron Gufmuller, Mr. Von Hengelmüller, Stefano Di Becchio and wife, Mr. Abercrombie, wife, two children, and infant, Miss R. Farrell, Mrs. Loudan.

*In Steam-ship Neckar, for Bremen.*—Theodore Dreier, Jr., John J. Decker, D. J. Evans, M. B. Kneeland, H. A. Gildemeister, Manuel Cuesta, Alfred Ganns, Peter Hertel, L. Christ, Wm. Schlesinger, B. Greef, Dr. J. C. Schuster, Charles Riemenschneider, Mrs. Charles Riemenschneider and four children, Lusmann Mehrback, Mrs. Anna Feis and three children, I. D. Einstein, J. Behrens, Juan Corredor, Basilio Fabregas, Philipp Leber, Miss Elise Boettiger, Mrs. Mary Nagele, Sister Aloysia Leuder, Sister Antonia Goeb, Mrs. Elise Klas, Theo. Abrahamsohn, Fr. Auteurieth and son, Julius Weber, L. Hash, Mrs. Friel and four children, Mrs. Nannie Regensberg, Mrs. Theresa Grimling, Miss M. Johnson, Stephen [illegible]

*In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.*—P. Kemble Paulding, Miss Paulding, Miss M. Paulding, James R. Hopkins, Major J. W. Dillenbeck, R. E. Josselyn and wife, S. B. Buss, A. B. Robinson, Wm. Spears, P. Inberdy, L. Herz, James White, Chas. W. Philips, M. Jacoby, Louis Schwazbung, G. W. Clark, wife, and child, J. Hermon, Mrs. M. Berg, E. T. Frest, John Fiep, Joseph Albert.

## MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4:57 | Sun sets......7:15 | Moon rises..9:57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10:44 | Gov. Island..11:33 | Hell Gate..12:55

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ......SATURDAY, Aug. 1.

## CLEARED.

Steam-ships Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Victoria, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon; City of Richmond, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, John G. Dale; City of Waco, Bolger, New-Orleans via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Acapulco, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, James W. Quintard & Co.; Gen. Whitney, Hallett, Boston; Frank Pierce, Philadelphia; Samaria, (Br.,) Billings, Liverpool, Charles G. Francklyn; The Queen, (Br.,) Bragg, London, &c., F. W. J. Hurst; Andes, (Br.,) Porter, Kingston, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Anna Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde; Annie, Steen, Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott.

Ship Borneo, Shaw, Havre, C. W. Bertaux.

Barks Johann, (Ger.,) Koepke, Bremen, C. Tobias & Co.; Atlantic, Dickerson, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Protector, (Norw.,) Gunderson, Cronstadt, Funch, Edye & Co.; Minerva, (Br.,) Howard, Gloucester, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Albert Neuman, Berlin, (Ger.,) Eichman, Bremen, Theo. Ruger; Norah, Hall, Palma, Majorca, (Sp.,) &c., J. B. Emilla; Yumuri, (Br.,) Carlisle, Elizabethport, Waydell & Co.; Amalia and Hedwig, (Ger.,) Gehn, Stettin, J. W. Schmidt & Co.; Sunshine, Clark, Konigsburg, W. Nelson, Jr.; Consurrenten, (Norw.,) Swensen, Stockholm, &c., Tetens & Bockmann; Mozart, (Ger.,) uncher, Bremen for orders, C. Luling & Co. Peter Rohland, (Ger.,) Prohn, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Maggie Chapman, (Br.,) Dernus, Hamburg, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; Bertha Bahluns, (Ger.,) Bagluns, Danzig, Funch, Edye & Co.; Tomasso, (Ital.,) Gongeguera, Leghorn, Funch, Edye & Co.; Carlas, (Norw.,) Jonnesen, Elsinore for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Polykarp, (Norw.,) Hendricksen, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; C. L. Meyer, (Ger.,) Luchow, Stettin, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Onni, (Norw.,) Jensen, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ostendia, (Swed.,) Carlsson, Stettin, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; Heeding Laebo, (Ger.,) Kucack, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Azow, (Norw.,) Tasmendsen, Cork, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Mary, (Br.,) Rubin, London, for orders, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Galathea, (Norw.,) Slaucen, Cork or Falmouth, C. Tobias & Co.; Frank Marion, Dillon, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham & Co.

Brigs Anne, (Dan.,) Brinck, Aalborg, Denmark, Funch, Edye & Co.; Renshaw, Sylvester, Guantanamo, R. A. Robinson & Co.; Pearl, Sosin, Port Spain, Trinidad, Danl. Trowbridge & Co.; Veteran, (Br.,) Hudson, St. Domingo City, Jas. E. Ward & Co.; La Creole, (Dutch,) Schubert, St. Kitts, Jones & Lough; Wave, (Br.,) Fader, Para, F. Moran; Venus, (Dan.,) Lunschen, Aalborg, Denmark, Funch, Edye & Co.; Maria C., (Ital.,) Romano, Gloucester, England, Jno. C. Seager.

Schrs. Wm. Jones, Robinson, Fernandina, &c., S. C. Loud & Co.; Mabel Thomas, Rand, Charleston, Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; A. C. Spaulding, Putnam, San Blas via St. Pierre, Miller & Houghton; J. W. Boyd, Smith, Baltimore; Sea Lion, (Br.,) McIntyre, St. John, N. B., and Portland, P. I. Nevius & Son; Ida May, Drisko, Boston; Palos, Shackford, Boston.

## ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Cornwall, (Br.,) Stamper, Bristol July 18, with mdse. and 50 passengers to E. E. Morgan's Sons. July 29, lat. 41 30, lon. 63 30, passed ship Wm. Dent, bound E.; same time saw steam-ship Beta, (Br.,) from St. Thomas, for Halifax.

Steam-ship New-Orleans, Clapp, New-Orleans July 26, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah July 29, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Becket, Charleston July 29, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. W. Quintard & Co.

Ship Rozelle, (of Greenock,) Heggum, Calcutta April 12, with mdse. to Jas. W. Elwell & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope June 10, St. Helena 21st, Ascension 28th, and crossed the equator July 4, in lon. 25.

Bark Galveston, (of Mystic,) Rowland, Iquique April 25, with nitrate of soda to Charles Luling & Co.—vessel to Charles H. Mallory & Co. Passed Cape Horn May 25, and crossed the equator July 6, in lon. 34.

Bark Mero, (Ital.,) Bartoletto, Genoa 56 ds., in ballast, to John C. Seager. Passed Gibraltar June 29.

Bark Rinuovato, (Ital.,) Raffo, Trapanni 57 ds., with salt to Jas. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Magellan, (Swed.,) Carlsen, Londonderry 48 ds., in ballast to master. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Argonaut, (Fr.,) Raymond, Point-a-Pitre 16 ds., with sugar, &c., to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Princesse Alexandra, (Dan.,) Simpson, St. Croix 13 ds., with sugar and molasses, &c., and 3 passengers to Roche, Bros. & Co.

Bark Cato, (Norw.,) Wug, Rotterdam 44 ds., with empty barrels to order.

Bark Seregna, (Aust.,) Gargouich, Ragusa, Aust., 52 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Susie J. Strout, Fickett, Providence 2 ds., in ballast to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Brig Zia Catarina, (Ital.,) Roccoffero, Sligo 35 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Princess Beatrice, (of Sydney, C. B.,) Point-a-Pitre, Guad., 13 ds., with sugar to H. A. Vaabe & Sons. Left in Port brig Harry and Aubrey, Briggs, and Saboni, Coombs, for New-York in 5 ds.

Brig Alberti, (of Bucksport,) Orcutt, Sagua 16 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to H. D. & J. U. Brookman. July 30, lat. 32, lon. 74, passed schr. John Wentworth, bound S.

Schr. Martha M. Heath, (of Providence,) Nichols, Maracaibo 18 ds., with coffee and hides to Penniston & Co.—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. July 28, lat. 36, lon. 74 33, was boarded by a boat from whaling schr. Ellen Rispah, of Provincetown, out 5 months, with 210 barrels hunchback and 80 barrels sperm oil.

Schr. Pickwick, (of Brixham,) Austin, Cape Town, C. G. H., 50 ds., with wool, &c., to order—vessel to George F. Bulley. Crossed the equator July 9, in lon. 34; had light N. E. winds and fine weather.

Schr. Margaret and Lucy, Avery, Baltimore.

Schr. Clara Woodhouse, Cruze, Brazos 26 ds., with wool, hides, &c., to Woodhouse & Rudd.

Schr. T. Harris Kirk, Cavalier, St. Mary's River, Ga., 6 ds., with yellow pine to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. S. H. Hawes, Foot, Richmond, Va.

Schr. J. M. Richards, Irving, Alexandria.

Schr. Flora Curtis, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. Ida Grant, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. Jennie Hall, Bailey, Virginia.

Schr. Alice Pierce, Reed, Virginia.

Schr. J. L. Atkins, Waterfield, Virginia.

Schr. Joseph Rogers, Buell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Daniel Russell, Carroll, Conn.

Schr. Anthony Burton, Johnson, Bristol.

Schr. Detroit, Hill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. William D. Morrel, Keith, New-Haven, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. A. M. Smith, Leavitt, New-Haven.

Schr. Golden Eagle, Kelly, New-Haven.

Schr. Josephine, Yale, New-Haven.

Schr. L. L. Hamilton, Veisor, Newport.

Schr. Lavinia Jane, Mott, Newport.

Schr. Anna E. Glover, Terry, Fall River.

Schr. Mediator, McLean, Fall River.

Schr. J. H. Perry, Howes, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lucy Baker, Allen, New-Bedford.

Schr. Anna B. Jacobs, Jones, New-Bedford.

Schr. Samuel L. Crocker, Thrasher, Warren, for Rondout.

Schr. Hudson, Post, New-London.

Schr. Young Teaser, Slocum, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lucy Church, Baker, New-Bedford.

Schr. Dusen, Clark, Millbridge, with lumber for Norfolk.

Schr. Frances Ellen, Proctor, Shulee, N. S., with spiling to order.

Schr. Osprey, Crowley, Shulee, N. S., with spiling to Wilson Godfrey.

Schr. Mary Tice, Dunham, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Stonington, for Rondout.

Schr. Glenwood, Allen, Horton's Point.

Schr. Chas. Dennis, Weeks, Somerset.

Schr. Ella May, Drisko, Bridgeport.

Schr. Stormy Petrel, Davis, Providence.

Schr. Julia, Lynch, Providence.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Providence.

Schr. Bertha, Conover, Providence.

Schr. Westmoreland, Rich, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Eaton, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Kate and Mary, Coggswell, Pawtucket, for Rondout.

Schr. Geo. F. Brown, Gedney, Providence.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, N. W.; raining off shore.

RETURNED—Brig Emma L. Hall, Rice, hence July 16, for Naples. July 23, lat 38 32, lon. 64 38, at 4 A. M., wind fresh from N. E. to N. N. E.; lost foremast, with everything attached; returned to port for repairs.

## SAILED.

Steam-ships Neckar, for Bremen; Victoria, for Glasgow; The Queen, City of Richmond, and Samaria for Liverpool; Acapulco, for Aspinwall; City of Waco, for Galveston; Cortes and Western Metropolis, for New-Orleans; San Salvador, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Benefactor, for Wilmington; Old Dominion, for Richmond; E. C. Knight, for Washington; barks Peter Rohland and Mosart, for Bremen; Ostendia, Onni, and Polykarp, for Stettin; Sunshine, Konigsberg; Mary, for London; Minerva, for Gloucester; Nora, for Palma; Atlantic, for Barbados; Fresno, for San Francisco; brigs Wave, for Para; La Creole, for St. Kitts; H. O. Phinney, for Lisbon; Renshaw, for Guantanamo; Carlo, for ——; schrs. Wm. Jones, for Fernandina; J. W. Boyd, for Baltimore.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, August 1.—Arr. barks Kathleen, (Br.,) Creamer, from Montevideo; Ann, (Nor.,) Anderson, from Rotterdam; Fenwick, (Br.,) ormley, from Leghorn; brigs Constantine, (Br.,) Kendrick, from Fayal; John Brightman, Brightman, from Mayaguez; C. H. Pickering, Stephens, from Hoboken; schrs. J. M. Morales, Eldridge, from Brunswick, Ga.; Harry L. Whiton, Rice, from Alexandria; John F. Kranz, Hawes, from do.; S. H. Sharp, Webb, from Georgetown; George Nevinger, Smith; Wm. Walter, Sharp; R. W. Godfrey, Godfrey; Annie Barton, Trink; Thomas Clyde, Cain; George H. Ben. Smith; George H. Squire, Haley; George S. Hunt, Parker, Wm. L. Abbott, Ludlow; Rachel A. Collins, Rollins, all from Philadelphia; Benj. Courtney, Baker, Lotta K. Friend, Gould; George W. Jewett, Hodgdon; Owen P. Hinds, Clendinnin, from Hoboken; Mary Kelly, from Port Johnson; Abigail Haynes, Smith, from Woodbridge, N. J.

Arr. steamer Perkiomen, Pierce, from Philadelphia; schr. F. R. Baird, Mayhew, from do.

Cld. steamers Norman, Nickerson, for Philadelphia; Neptune, Berry, for New-York; bark Rudolph, (Ger.,) Paski, for Antwerp; brig Stephen Bishop, Gilkey, for Richmond, Va.; schrs. O. M. Hemingway, Chapman, for Port-au-Prince; Mose Glen, (Fr.,) Wade, for do.; H. P. Potter, Anderson, for the Kennebec River to load for Georgetown, D. C.; Minnehaha, Douglass, for New-York, via the Kennebec River.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1.—Arr. steamers Ohio, from Bremen; John W. Garrett, from New-York; Raleigh, from Wilmington, N. C.; Wm. H. Whilden, from Philadelphia; brigs O. C. Clary, from Sagua; Starlight, from St. Lucia; bark Stabbestad, from Liverpool; schrs. Charlotte Jamison, from Providence; Bowdoin, from Portland, Me.; Charles H. Lawrence, from Boston; E. A. Anderson, from Savannah; Skylark, from Weymouth, Mass.

Cld. steamer Octorara, for York.

Sld. steamer Leipzig, for Bremen; barks Anna, for Stettin; Jason, for Rotterdam; Ukraine, for Bordeaux; brig Alfred, for Paysandu.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 1.—Arr. bark Atlanta, from Liverpool; brig Francisco, from Matanzas.

Sld. steamers Manhattan, for New-York; Equator, for Philadelphia; schrs. H. J. Hickman, for Baltimore; Emma Heather and F. R. Williams, for New-York; Bella Russell, for Baltimore; Traveller and J. B. Smith, for Jacksonville, and M. A. Coombs, for Portsmouth, N. H.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 1.—Bark E. H. Duval, from New-York, passed up last evening.

Arr. for orders, Northumberland, from Belfast.

A bark, name unknown, is at breakwater with the schrs. Carrie, Little Sammie, and Hope.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 1.—Cld. steamers State of Alabama, for Liverpool, General Meade, for New-York, and Cornelia Abramina, for London.

Arr. at the Passes, steamer Knickerbocker, from New-York.

Sld. steamer George Washington, for New-York.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Aug. 1.—Passed up British bark E. H. Duval, from New York; schrs. Governor Burton, from the Kennebec River; Elvie Dan, from Boston.

Passed down schrs. S. B. Wheeler, Emma B. Shaw, Calvin S. Edwards, Fred. Hatton, and Wm. Marshall, (new,) for Boston; Anna B. Hyer, for Newmarket; Annie Gus, for Saco; Emma M. Fox, for New Bedford; Clara Merrick and John S. Ivers, for Providence; Wellington, for Bangor.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 1.—Cld. steam-ship Herman Livingston, for New-York; Wyoming, for Philadelphia; brig Helen, for Boston.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 31.—Arr. schrs. Morelight, Calais, for Barbados; Amirald, from Weehawken, for Calais; Convoy, Rockport, Me., for Richmond; and J. B. Atwood, Plymouth, for New-Haven.

Sld. schrs. J. B. Morris, B. Boice, R. A. Collins, Amirald, and Convoy.

## WHALERS.

July 28, spoke schr. Mary E. Simmons, of Provincetown, with 270 barrels hunchback and 20 barrels sperm-oil; schr. Alcyone, of Provincetown, with 300 barrels hunchback-oil; schr. Agate, of Provincetown, with 150 barrels hunchback and 45 barrels sperm-oil. All well.

## SPOKEN, &c.

June 20, lat. 22 17 S., lon. 25 30, spoke bark Elf, (Br.,) from La Hoole, for Liverpool.

June 24, lat. 17 30 S., lon. 28 30, spoke bark Star of Devon, (Br.,) bound S.

July 4, lat. 4 S., lon. 34 30, signalized bark Venture, (of Sydney, C. B.,) bound S.

July 31, lat. 38 20 N., lon. 73 35, spoke schr. John Morton, from Windsor, N. S., for Alexandria.

April 20, lat. 12 40 N., lon. 96 37 E., spoke bark Miranda, from Chittagong, for Port De Galle.

May 28., lat. 30 06 S., lon. 35 23 E., spoke ship Rowena, (Br.,) from Vizigapatam, for London, 46 ds. out.

May 30, lat. 33 01 S., lon. 29 42 E., spoke ship Kirkwood, (Br.,) from Bombay, for Liverpool, 53 ds. out.

June 2, lat. 35 32 S., lon. 25 54 E., spoke ship City of Vienna, (Br.,) from Rangoon, for ——.

June 21, off St. Helena, spoke ship Liverdale, (Br.,) from Rangoon, for the Channel. 90 ds. out.

July 9, lat. 9 46 N., lon. 30 31, spoke a Br. brig from Rio Janeiro, for Lisbon, showing signal letters K F S

July 11, lat. 10 30, lon. 31 10, spoke ship Leonore, (Br.,) from Callao, for Falmouth, 70 ds. out.

July 12, lat. 11 07, lon. 31 21, spoke ship Glenlora, (Br.,) from Wellington, for London, 79 ds. out.

## LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Sld. for the United States, Genevieve, Strickland, Johanne, Nunquam Dormio, Rothesay, Britannia, Diana, and Ranger.

Arr. out from the United States on the 30th ult., Doris Broderson, Prince Carl, and Titan.

Arr. out from the United States on the 31st ult., Gus, Andas, Arfacsud, Nuova, Ottavia, Fillipp-Padre, Antonio G., W. A. Campbell, Minnehaha, Paolina Cavallo, Amal, Beltrees, Preciosa and Il Libero.

Arr. out from the United States on Aug. 1, Cornelius Grinnell, Canada, Glen Nevis, Biasina, Andrea Lo Vico.

Also arr. out from the United States, Bogota.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 1.—The Cunard Line steamer Cuba, Capt. Martyn, from New-York July 22, for Liverpool, arr. at 12 o'clock yesterday and proceeded.

ANTWERP, Aug. 1.—The steamer Cybele, from Philadelphia, arr. here to-day.

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